

Government may delay vote on EEC poll system

direct elections to Europe will be
at week but the vote on the system
might not be taken until the next
session, allowing the Government
to renew the pact with the Liberals.

Government to keep pact with Liberals

have to be reintroduced in the
next. But by withholding a
vote on the two proposed systems
it is possible that the Govern-
ment will be able to success-
fully renew the pact with the
Liberal Party for the next
session, allowing the Govern-
ment to renew the pact with the Liberals.

Mr. Thompson, the Liberal
leader, has been informed of
the Government's proposals for
the Bill, but in his speech, yester-
day, he said that the Government
had not yet decided whether to
accept the Liberal Party's
proposal for a first-past-the-
post system. He said that the
Government was still considering
the matter and that it was
likely to announce its decision
in the next few days. He
also said that the Government
was committed to the principle
of universal suffrage and that
it was determined to ensure
that the electoral system was
fair and equitable.

Callaghan steadies election nerves

Mr. Callaghan, the Prime Minister, has been informed of the Government's proposals for the Bill, but in his speech, yesterday, he said that the Government had not yet decided whether to accept the Liberal Party's proposal for a first-past-the-post system. He said that the Government was still considering the matter and that it was likely to announce its decision in the next few days. He also said that the Government was committed to the principle of universal suffrage and that it was determined to ensure that the electoral system was fair and equitable.

Spanish poll success for Suarez party

From Harry Debellus
Madrid, June 16.
The Centre Democratic Union of Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, won nearly half the seats in the Congress of Deputies and a majority in the Senate, according to an official estimate made here today with about three quarters of the votes counted.

Señor Roberto Martín Villa, the Minister of the Interior, told a press conference that the delay in computing the results was due to the complexity of the electoral system, the fact that elections were a new thing to Spaniards, and technical complications, including a number of demands for recounts.

He estimated that the Centre Democratic Union would win about 170 out of the 350 seats in the Lower House and 106 out of the 207 elected seats in the Upper House.

The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Señor Felipe González, a lawyer, would win about 115 seats in the Congress and 60 in the Senate.

In the third place, according to the minister, was the Spanish Communist Party led by Señor Santiago Carrillo, which, together with its Catalan branch, the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia, would have about 20 seats in the Congress.

That would be five seats more than the right-wing Popular Alliance, led by Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a former minister and former Ambassador in London.

Continued on page 6, col 1

Mr Brezhnev takes post of President

Moscow, June 16.—Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist Party leader for 13 years, today added the post of Soviet President to his portfolio of titles. The former head of State, Mr. Nikolai Podgorniy, was ousted in apparent disgrace.

Mr. Brezhnev, who is 70, was elected Head of State by the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, only minutes after the 1,517 deputies had approved a proposal that Mr. Podgorniy, aged 74, be retired "on pension".

The two developments, the final stage of the first important changes in the Kremlin since the "disgrace" of Nikita Khrushchev in 1954, had been widely expected since the outgoing President was dropped from the Communist Party Politburo on May 24.

But the manner of Mr. Podgorniy's dismissal today, in his absence and without a word of tribute for his work during more than 11 years in the presidency, was seen by Western analysts as firm confirmation that he had committed some serious political offence.

Mr. Brezhnev, the first leader in the 60-year history of the Soviet Union to combine the top party and state jobs, was proposed for the Presidency by his Politburo colleagues, Mr. Mikhail Suslov.

Mr. Suslov, aged 74, since the early 1960s has been regarded as the "kingmaker" without whose support no important Kremlin change could be made. He described Mr. Brezhnev as "an outstanding leader" both on the home and foreign scene.

The new President, the seventh man to hold the post since the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, then took the rostrum in the Grand Kremlin Palace to declare that he recognized the combination of the two posts, now the role in most communist countries, would be "no other matter".

London dealer says sale find catalogued as a van Loo is really by Fragonard £8,000 Mentmore painting may be worth £600,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent
Mr. David Carr, the London dealer, looks as if he has secured the bargain of the Mentmore sale, purchasing for about \$1m (£588,235) less than it was worth. Of course, he still has to convince the art world that he is right, but the odds look good.

The painting was lot 2422 of Sotheby's auction of the contents of Mentmore Towers in Buckinghamshire on behalf of Lord Rosebery and the nation. They had catalogued it as "The Toilet of Venus by Carl van Loo". Mr. Carr says that it is "The Toilet of Psyche" by Fragonard. It cost him £8,000 or £8,800 with buyer's premium.

He becomes a little uncommunicative when he is asked what it is worth if the attribution is accepted. But he points out that the last important work by Fragonard on the market was "La Verron", a much smaller, less mature work, for which the Louvre is known to have paid \$1m after it had been denied an export licence by the French Government.

"Psyche" is about 6ft wide and 5ft high. Mr. Carr's argument rests on two contentions: first, its stylistic similarity to Fragonard's other important set piece of the 1750s, his "Jocelyn Sacrificing to the Idols", with which he won the Prix de Rome in 1752; second, the identification of the subject.

There his argument is convincing. Psyche is seated in a willow maidens' garden, fully except that, like Boucher before him, in a repleteness of the Gobelins factory,



Detail of the painting worth £8,000 as a van Loo or about £600,000 as a Fragonard.

which her lover, Cupid, has installed her; his quiver of arrows lies in the foreground. Her two sisters stand beside her, looking on with interest. The painting is rich in detail, with a focus on the woman's face and the cherub's figure.

he has peopled Cupid's palace with visible servants and put, whereas, in Apuleius's story, its denizens were all invisible with the exception of Psyche and Cupid.

That Fragonard painted this subject at an entirely appropriate period of his career is recorded in the memoirs of the Duc de Launay, although the painting itself was unknown. On March 4, 1754, when Fragonard was 22, it was shown to Louis XV in the Grandes

Appartements at Versailles by M. de Vandieres, the brother of Madame de Pompadour and artistic overlord of the French court.

In 1752, when Fragonard, still working in Boucher's studio, won the Prix de Rome he attracted the attention of Vandieres who had him transferred to the school for royal protégés at the Louvre. There he worked, in the studio of Carl van Loo, the most highly rated French painter of his age. The school's small group of up and coming artists each painted a set-piece to be shown to the king and demonstrate their talents. Fragonard's offering depicted Psyche showing her sisters the presents given to her by Cupid.

That would account for its similarities to van Loo. Sotheby's said yesterday that in preferring van Loo, they had considered it the best example

Continued on page 2, col 4

Mr Walden to leave Commons for TV

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
Mr. Brian Walden, MP for Birmingham Ladywood, and a former Labour front spokesman on defence and financial affairs, announced yesterday that he had resigned his Commons seat to work in television.

He is to succeed Mr. Peter Jay as the presenter of London Weekend Television's current affairs programme *Weekend World*.

Mr. John Birt, controller of features and current affairs at LWT, said last night that Mr. Walden matched exactly the specifications needed for Mr. Jay's successor.

This means a by-election in Ladywood. There would have to be a swing of more than 21 per cent for the Conservatives to capture the seat, but they could again spring a surprise, as they did in 1974, when Mr. Walden had a majority of 9,739 at the general election.

Mr. Walden, a strong-minded, well-known member of the Manifesto group, has not been an unquestioning supporter of the Government in recent years.

But he said last night: "I am not leaving because of any disenchantment with the Government. I have gone for positive, not negative reasons. This was a chance I did not want to miss; the job involves exactly the sort of work I like."

In 1974 Sir Harold Wilson, then Prime Minister, offered him a post as Minister of State at the Department of Industry and No. 2 to Mr. Wedderburn. Mr. Walden refused the offer and continued with his other interests including a consultancy to the National Association of Bookmakers.

General election, October, 1974: E. A. Walden (Lab) 14,818; R. Lavin (C) 5,079; K. G. Hardman (L) 3,086. Lab majority: 9,739.

Nuns injured in mini-bus crash
Six nuns were seriously ill in Cheltenham Hospital last night after their mini-bus was in a collision on the A40 at Northleach after swerving to avoid a stag. The driver of a car also in the accident is critically ill.

There were 10 nuns in the bus. The others escaped with minor cuts and bruises. The nuns are from Nazareth House, Hammersmith, London.

Automatic compensation urged for people injured accidentally

By Neville Hodgkinson
Social Policy Correspondent
A far-reaching programme of social reform affecting the millions of people who suffer accidental injury is to be put to the Government by the Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injuries.

A majority of its members believe that instead of arguing over who is to blame, with all the delays and expense that may entail, most injured people should qualify automatically for compensation out of funds provided by the community.

The plan announced this week to compensate children for serious injury arising from vaccination recommended by a public health authority is only a tiny part of a radical programme to which the commission is putting the finishing touches.

The essence of the scheme is that the community should take on itself responsibility for the accident toll and its effects, on the ground that many accidents arise because of features of modern life that benefit everyone.

For many forms of accidental injury, the provision of compensation would be taken out of the hands of the courts entirely.

In New Zealand, where universal "no fault" accident insurance was introduced three years ago, the scheme has been hailed as a great step forward in social legislation.

In the face of fierce opposition from the legal profession in that country, the right to sue for damages after accidental injury has been abolished, whether it happens at work or play, on the roads, in the course of medical treatment, or in the home.

The royal commission, set up in March, 1973, has failed to report after more than four years of deliberations because a minority of its 15 members, among whom lawyers are well represented, are resisting some of the more radical aspects, and Lord Pearson, the chairman, has been intent on securing unanimity. But when the report finally appears, probably not until December this year, it is likely to include minority recommendations.

The New Zealand scheme gives everyone in the country a right to benefits up to various levels if they suffer any kind of accidental injury, regardless of blame. It is financed mainly by special levies from drivers, employers and the self-employed. Sickness is covered, too, if it can be shown to be the consequence of an accident, or to be due to the nature of a person's employment, such as a miner's pneumoconiosis.

The royal commission's terms of reference exclude some areas of injury, such as those occurring in the home other than through the use of domestic products, so it is unlikely to recommend a totally comprehensive scheme. But the

two main areas of accidental injury, arising from work and on the roads, are certain to be included.

Some British lawyers, although seeing "no fault" accident insurance as a threat to their livelihood, believe it has overwhelming advantages for the public.

In a report submitted to the commission in July, 1973, Justice, the all-party association of reform-minded lawyers, strongly favoured such a system for compensating road accident victims. Its study was confined to road accidents, but it expressed the hope that improvements in the methods of compensating victims of other calamities would follow.

The Law Society, however, has strongly attacked the concept of no-fault systems in evidence to the commission, arguing that they may encourage carelessness, prove enormously expensive and increase unfairness because of the limits to compensation that have to be set.

To the extent that court actions are retained, the commission may seek to replace the concept of negligence with that of strict liability, as recommended by the Law Commission in its report published yesterday, on liability for defective products. That would relieve the injured person of having to prove negligence; it would be enough to show simply that the manufacturer had put on the market the defective product that caused the injury.

Drugs squad detective is suspended

A member of Scotland Yard's Drugs Squad has been suspended after allegations that hundreds of pounds of cannabis seized by police has filtered back into the hands of drug peddlars.

The Yard's A10 branch, now absorbed into the new complaints investigation bureau, started an inquiry in February after a raid on a house by a provincial police force. About 80 pounds of an unusual but easily identifiable type of cannabis was found and sent for examination. It is understood that the suspicions of scientists at the laboratory were aroused.

A report is expected to be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.



SPRING GARDENS 2

Britain to participate in nuclear test ban talks

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster
The United Kingdom is to take part in the talks, expected to begin next month, with the United States and the Soviet Union, on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

Making the announcement in the Commons yesterday, Mr. Callaghan said that the date and place for the first discussions would be made soon. The Prime Minister added that since President Carter announced earlier this year that he intended to renew efforts to negotiate a treaty with the

Soviet Union, there had been an exchange of correspondence between Mr. Callaghan and the United States President and Mr. Brezhnev.

He said the British Government must attach the greatest importance to reducing the dangers of nuclear war. British policy favoured a test ban if it could be adequately monitored and could ensure that nuclear explosions were for peaceful purposes.

If a treaty could be secured, Mr. Callaghan said, he hoped that at a later stage, France and China could join the ban.

Parliamentary Report, page 14

£244m trade deficit

Britain had a visible trade deficit of £244m in May, almost double the April figure. The main reason for the setback was a £91m deterioration in the oil account, which is unlikely to happen again. However, exports, which surged in April, lost most of their gain.

Parliamentary Report, page 21

Oxford changes

Dr Anthony Kenny, senior tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, and a former Roman Catholic priest, is to become Master of the college in succession to Mr. Christopher Ridd, who retires in September, 1978. Professor Barry Nicholas, an academic lawyer, is to be principal of Brasenose College.

Parliamentary Report, page 19

England out for 216

England were all out for 216 on the first day of the first Test match against Australia. Woolmer, scored 79 and Randall 53. Thomson finished with figures of four for 41.

John Woodcock, page 8

Independent schools

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced an end to the traditional practice of granting what amounts to a seal of official approval to those independent schools, which HM Inspectors recognize as "affluent".

Parliamentary Report, page 2

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Page 2

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land. A high turnout...
Page 2

Home News 2-5
Court Crossword 19
Overseas News 6, 7
Diary 32
Property 36
Engagements 19
Features 16, 18
Law Report 20-21
Sport 8-10
Football: Norman Fox discusses 19
Home News 2-5
Court Crossword 19
Overseas News 6, 7
Diary 32
Property 36
Engagements 19
Features 16, 18
Law Report 20-21
Sport 8-10
Football: Norman Fox discusses 19

England's unsatisfactory draw in Uruguay; Tennis: Third Wimbledon set falls to little known American at Queen's Club; Racing: Sagaro sets record with third victory in Ascot Gold Cup; Athletics: World record holder runs at Crystal Palace; Golf: Peter State on the British women's championship
Business News, pages 20-27
Stock markets: Shares were marked down again and the FT Index lost another 6.6 to close at 43.5
Financial Editor: Uncertainties in the gilt market; Tate & Lyle's necessary consolidation; BNO's transatlantic venture
Business features: Andrew Goodrick-Clarke charts the planning which has gone into the sale of the 17 per cent stake in British Petroleum; Kenneth Owen on the uncertain currents that surround the Severn barrage
Business Diary: London debut of the Governor of the Bank of Israel

19 Theatre, etc 10, 11
8 25 Years Ago 19
12 Universities 19
19 Weather 2
19 Wills 19
31
TV & Radio 31

NEWS

Ugths of early general election recede in tish Liberal minds as pact is welcomed

Faux

Liberal Party yesterday first fruits of the pact with the Government.

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The Avonmore conference is the first test of Liberal opinion since the Government's latest devolution statement, and delegates are clearly in the mood to give Mr Steel a vote of confidence when he addresses them tonight.

A bleaker view of the pact with the Government, came from Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, who said that unless the Government intended to carry out the letter and spirit of the agreement the Liberals must decide that they could not sustain it. He said the Government agreed to the principle of European elections and now proposed to allow cabinet ministers to dissent from the view to which they had previously bound themselves.

Although many senior ministers admitted privately that the pact was a "great step forward" and that the Liberal Party was "not prisoners of the pact".

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ready to hold elections in June, 1978, they seemed to be prepared to insert a first-past-the-post schedule in the Bill as if it were a viable alternative.

Mr. Thorpe said the Government had lost much of its bargaining strength over phase three because it was unable to obtain a majority from its own members in the Finance Bill committee. The Chancellor had little or nothing left to give way in return for pay restraint. Mr. Thorpe said that even if agreement was reached on the contents of new devolution legislation, there was no sign that the Government could carry its own supporters.

"The test for Liberals should not be our own immediate electoral prospects but our own self-respect. It is by that standard that the parliamentary party will judge the future of the agreement during the next few weeks."

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Living chess: A human chess match at Lincoln's Inn Fields yesterday between Mr. Anthony Miles, of the *New Statesman*, and Mr. Raymond Keene, of the *Spectator*. The result was a draw.

Stricter code soon for cigarette advertisers

By John Roper

A stricter code of practice for cigarette advertising and arrangements governing the advertising of tobacco substitutes are about to be agreed by the Government and the industry.

Mr. Moyle, Minister of State for Health, said in London yesterday that the revised code would be voluntary so long as it was observed by the industry in letter and spirit. He hoped to announce details soon.

Mr. Moyle told a conference arranged by Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) on the rights of non-smokers, that he was keen that there should be a tightening of the code to eliminate the direct association of smoking with healthy pursuits and healthy places, or advertisements which might excite envy by associating smoking with the well-to-do.

The arrangements for advertising tobacco substitutes would last for three years and would be monitored carefully.

The public should be in no doubt about cigarettes containing tobacco substitutes. Evidence had gone little further than supporting the contention that they were no more harmful to health than tobacco. This was a long way from saying that cigarettes with substitutes were safe.

"Any smoker who chooses to believe otherwise is desperately grasping at a false hope to

bolster his existing delusion that it will not be he who spends his final shortened years in breathless distress, always assuming that he is not stricken earlier by cancer or heart disease."

The Government would work relentlessly towards the ultimate objective of a smoke-free society. It must be the non-smoker who had the predominant right in public places and it was for the smoker to show restraint and awareness of the offence he caused.

Dr. Stephen Lock, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, said that it should be the purpose of governments to be ahead of public opinion, but we were far behind the rest of the world in legislating on preventive medicine. The non-smoker had rights, the greatest of which was to breathe fresh air. If, in a restaurant, a man at the next table broke wind, he was regarded as a social outcast; if he lit a cigarette, his behaviour was socially acceptable.

As a nationalized industry, British Rail should be directed to have alternate complete coaches allocated to smokers and non-smokers. The front five or six rows of seats in long distance motor coaches should be given to non-smokers and there should be separate non-smoking lounges in airport boarding areas. Theatres should allocate at least one bar to non-smokers.

Lunchtime tonic may give wrong sort of stimulus

By Our Medical Correspondent

Three double gins and tonic on an empty stomach may cause unusual behaviour, which could be dangerous in a motorist, according to a report in *The Lancet* today.

The combination of alcohol in the gin and sugar in the tonic stimulates the body to secrete insulin, which lowers blood sugar to levels at which brain function is impaired. Tests by Professor Vincent Marks and Dr S. J. D. O'Keefe

at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, showed that this effect did not occur with sugar-free tonic or with tonic alone.

The report says the same amount of alcohol would not cause difficulty, if food was taken at the same time. Even so, the combination of three large gins and tonic is sufficiently common as a lunchtime refreshment for the effects on blood sugar to be of concern to those involved with road safety.

Nalگو urges strikes against cuts

From Christopher Thomas

Scarborough. White-collar council workers left the Government in no doubt yesterday that further attempts to reduce jobs and services in local authorities will be strongly resisted. The National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO) is to urge a series of one-day strikes against local authorities that attempt to make more cuts.

Mr. Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, addresses the union's conference in Scarborough today in an atmosphere of bitterness over the erosion of local authority spending levels. More public spending is one of the conditions being imposed by Nalگو and other public sector unions in the search for another understanding on pay beyond phase two.

Mr. John Dey, the union's assistant general secretary, said that in future branches would know that they have official support if they resisted severe cuts in expenditure. The union is demanding more public

spending to maintain local services and ease unemployment. The action replaces a national overtime ban introduced on April 1. Its effect was scattered and the new strategy is intended to have a greater impact in selected localities where the cuts are falling most heavily.

Delegates voted in favour of closer links with the predominantly blue-collar National Union of Public Employees and other unions in the stand against further cuts.

Another decision by delegates effectively closed the door on any early progress towards wider participation in town halls. Wide-ranging proposals in a discussion document issued by the union are being treated cautiously by the membership, and delegates demanded more time to consider the issues.

Health service cuts: The Confederation of Health Service Employees' conference at Blackpool decided yesterday to resist National Health Service cuts which had no corresponding increase in community

and local authority services, and oppose reductions in nursing staff levels.

It also called for protection for ancillary workers against downgrading, and an end to "moonlighting".

Mr. Albert Spanswick, the confederation's general secretary, said the health service needed a lot of investment otherwise it would deteriorate. There was a pressing need for more geriatric beds and staff to service them, and it was disgraceful that one or two nurses should be looking after thirty or forty elderly patients. The union's branches were already monitoring the effects of health service cuts, Mr. Spanswick said. If there were any further cuts, the confederation would consider the situation, and contingency plans drawn up by the national action committee would have to be put into operation.

A further resolution calling for joint participation and action with other unions and local action against health cuts was carried.

Estate agent got £14,924 secret commission, QC says

From Michael Horne

Chelmsford. Derek Ritchie, an estate agent, received nearly £15,000 in secret commission on a land deal in Sussex in 1972, Mr. Justice Ewens said in a judgment yesterday at Chelmsford Crown Court, Essex, yesterday. The prosecution in the Tedford Stud Farm case said that Mr. Ritchie received the money as his share in the profit on a quick resale of the land.

At the time he was acting for the original seller of the 350-acre estate, and had arranged the resale with Broadland Properties, a firm of developers, without the seller's knowledge before exchange of contracts.

Mr. Ritchie, aged 50, has pleaded not guilty to two charges of conspiring to defraud Mr. David Jackson, the seller of the Tedford Stud Farm. Broadland Properties and Mr. John Guthrie, aged 65, its managing director, have also pleaded not guilty to the same charges.

Mr. Michael Eastham, QC, for the prosecution, said the land was sold through Mr. Ritchie, of Weller Eggar, estate agents, of Horsham, Sussex, to Broadland Properties for £235,000.

At a private auction at the offices of Weller Eggar within a month of the sale, the land was resold by Broadland for £406,000 and it was for this sale that Mr. Ritchie received, his secret commission.

The deal was so arranged that on January 1, 1973, as Broadland were paying 90 per

cent of the £235,000 they owed as an outstanding amount to Mr. Jackson, the second purchaser, Mr. Guy Harwood, a racehorse trainer, was paying them the 90 per cent of the amount outstanding on the resale deal of £406,000.

After stamp duty and other expenses, Mr. Eastham said, Broadland made £149,245 profit on the resale only three weeks after buying the estate. A letter from solicitors acting for Broadland to Mr. Ritchie shortly afterwards said that their "share of the plunder" had been received and that Mr. Ritchie's share would be £14,924.

Mr. Eastham went on to refer to an interview Mr. Guthrie gave to *The Times* in March, 1976, when he said that he wanted to resell the Tedford property as quickly as possible because of the company's commitments at the time on the Bewbush land deal, another transaction.

While acting for Mr. Jackson, Mr. Eastham said, Mr. Ritchie failed to notify him of other people interested in the estate, one of whom was offering £350,000.

Mr. Jackson, a racehorse breeder, said in evidence that he did not know Mr. Ritchie had been offered 10 per cent commission on the resale. He said: "I know a property dealer buying if off me would want to resell it as a whole or in parts. I had no objection."

The trial continues today.

HOME NEWS

Curbs in expansion of arts and social sciences urged on universities for next three years

By Frances Gibb, of The Times Higher Education Supplement

A halt to university expansion in many arts and social sciences subjects during the next three years is envisaged by the University Grants Committee.

In a recent letter of guidance to vice-chancellors on their planning up to 1980-81, the committee says that an important consideration in introducing new courses will be whether library provision already exists. "This will be particularly important, and perhaps decisive, on the arts side."

In social studies the committee says that except for certain known cases there should be no more law schools, and that "there seems to be an undue proliferation of new courses in social studies", particularly in human and environmental studies.

It advises no further expansion in mathematics, management studies and certain languages. Some proposals for mathematics are unrealistic, it says, and further development of management studies in the

next decade should be based on existing centres.

New courses in the less widely used languages cannot be justified. Instead there should be strengthening of existing language centres and greater cooperation between institutions.

The letter, written in the context of the three provisional yearly grants for universities up to 1980-81 announced in March, marks a partial return to the quinquennial system of planning abandoned two years ago.

It outlines a total target of 290,000 students for 1980-81, giving each university its own target and both general and particular guidance on academic developments.

The sciences do not escape cuts entirely. The committee says it has noted a substantial number of undersubscribed postgraduate courses, with still more courses being planned, particularly in science and technology. It urges "the strictest scrutiny of need and cost before new courses are introduced at postgraduate level."

At undergraduate level too, the committee says that many courses in science and technology have been introduced possibly to attract students.

"But many of these have titles so narrow as to suggest undue specialization, which might prove prejudicial to future employment prospects. Other new courses appear to represent no more than a combination of parts of existing courses, with little to bind them together."

On the positive side the committee welcomes the growth in popularity and range of part-time, post-experience and mid-career courses designed to meet the needs of those in employment or professional practice, particularly in productive industry.

In general, it reminds universities that the increase in total resources between 1977-78 and 1980-81 is likely to be less than 2 per cent and that the total grant will actually fall in 1978-79. The ability to provide for students in excess of next year's numbers will thus be severely limited.

Consumer praise for EEC's farm policy

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs
Correspondent

The EEC's common agricultural policy has gone a long way towards stabilizing food prices and achieving security of supplies, according to an article in the June issue of *Money* Which?

But the magazine, published by the Consumers' Association, adds that the policy has done little to increase productivity and has left many farmers with low incomes. It has also stabilized prices at levels higher than they would be if import taxes were cut and the EEC bought more of its food on the world market.

"It is time a better balance was struck between farmers' incomes and prices in the shops," the article says.

It argues that prices for some products are too high. The subsidized surpluses kept in store or exported at a loss last year cost the EEC around £2,000m or £8 per head of population.

The butter mountain of 260,000 tonnes at the end of 1976 represented 64 days' supply for the EEC countries but the surplus of more than a million tonnes of skimmed milk powder would take nearly five years and a half to clear at present rates of consumption.

The article finds that abandoning the common agricultural policy would be impracticable, but suggests that there should be lower guaranteed prices for foods such as rice and tomatoes, which would not cause a crisis if in short supply, and for commodities such as butter, which the EEC continually over-produces.

There should be subsidies from taxpayers to selected farmers, or farmers in selected areas, and greater emphasis on structural policy to improve farming. "This is the part which holds greatest hope for farmers and shoppers in the long run."

Move to alter school neglect of Christianity

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The controversial suggestion that state schools can no longer be expected to inculcate Christianity in their pupils is to be put before the General Synod of the Church of England next month.

It reflects the feeling among many church education experts that the church has to take responsibility for what is termed "Christian nurture", although there is a sizable and vociferous voice in the church demanding that there should be no shift from the principles of the 1944 Education Act on religious instruction.

Canon R. T. Holtby, secretary of the general synod's board of education, admitted that many of the peers who took part in a recent House of Lords debate on religious education would be surprised to find such views being put forward by the all schools, and this, Canon Holtby said, reflected a feeling at the end of the war that

Christianity should play a part in the rebuilding of national morale after the war. A controversial education syllabus had to be replaced by the fact that Britain had become a pluralistic, multi-faith society.

A declaration that the Church of England accepts that Britain has become a multi-faith society, with all the potential for the enrichment of national life that that entails, is also to be debated by the general synod next month as they key motion in a debate on religious education.

Canon Holtby explained that the board felt that religion was not given adequate recognition in school curricula, and that Christianity was neglected. But the task of the schools was to inform and educate, leaving individual pupils to make their own choices about religious belief.

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Call for five-year halt in training of teachers

From Bert Lodge
The Times Educational Supplement

Blackpool

A suggestion that teacher training should stop for five years was made yesterday at the conference in Blackpool of the Association of Colleges for Further and Higher Education, the representative body of 500 technical colleges and polytechnics.

Mr David Costesworth, chief education officer, Norfolk, said it would close the gap between teachers and the outside world. The next intake of teachers would then be 25 years old. We should say to them now: "Spend these five years in industry or commerce, learning

how the majority of your pupils will spend their lives."

Mr George Barber, until recently director of personnel and training at the British Aircraft Corporation, criticized the professional institutions for closing their membership in 1971 to students who qualified by the part-time route. Firms now had to look increasingly to graduates but degree courses were too much concerned with applied science and associated mathematics and did not meet the needs of professional engineers.

Mr Stanley Broadbridge, general secretary-designate of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, said industry was frequently reluctant to tell colleges what its needs were.

Britain attacked over policy to foreign students

The United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs

says the Government has a short-sighted xenophobic policy towards overseas students that could do irreparable damage to Britain's reputation as a leader in international education.

In its annual report published today the council says Britain appears to be moving rapidly into an era of very high fees for overseas students and stringent control of their numbers.

The Government seemed to have no carefully thought-out list of educational priorities. As a result, the most undesirable of situations was likely to develop whereby education for overseas students in the United Kingdom was governed by the purse and not by need.

Gifted pupils plan for Wellington

Somerset County Council is

investigating the possibility of using Wellington School as a centre for gifted children in the South-west. The proposal would ensure the long-term future of the school, which would become a comprehensive with boarding facilities.

The school, which has 660 pupils and whose fees are £1,120 a year, has a direct grant from the local authority assured for 18 months. But it is one of the few non-Roman Catholic direct grant schools to decide not to go independent, under comprehensive reorganization.

At a press conference at Taunton yesterday, Mr Anthony Dowse-Brenan, chairman of the Conservative-controlled county council's education committee, said talks were taking place with the school governors. Any recommendation would be sent to Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

MPs complain about curbs on EEC group

By Our Political Correspondent

Still chaffing under the restrictive terms of reference given to it by the Commons, the Select Committee on European Legislation yesterday reported to the House that it intends to consider developments within the EEC which it considers significant and worthy of review by the Commons.

In December last year one limiting factor was removed. Their title no longer included the description of EEC legislation as "secondary". But the committee, under the chairmanship of Sir John Eden, Conservative MP for Bournemouth, West, points out that even after this change "there remain a number of matters connected with the EEC which, strictly speaking, we cannot consider because of the absence of a suitable document".

That applied with special force to negotiations between the EEC and new applicants.

Some members of the select committee are annoyed by suggestions that the House of Commons is more effective than they are.

The Commons committee says that one example of a proposal that has come to its attention, although there is no document to consider, concerns the institution of common EEC passport, which if implemented would be done under the royal prerogative and could thus bypass parliamentary debate.

However, the committee and other MPs in the Commons have already alerted the House to what is proposed and the Government has promised that debates should be held on applications for future membership of the EEC and the passport proposal.

First Special Report from the Select Committee on European Legislation, Session 1976-77 (Stationery Office, 60p).

Courts 'have no power to hear cases'

The power of the Att

General to bring legal proceedings in defence of the public cannot be exercised in a private case, the House of Lords said yesterday.

Counsel said that Mr. Gournet's action against postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure required the consent of Attorney General.

But an Attorney General had not given his consent to Mr. Gournet to bring "relator action" in the Attorney General's name, the court said. The court had no jurisdiction to grant the injunction sought by Mr. Gournet to the threatened postal boy and a declaration that it was unlawful.

Britain's charities have another difficult year

By a Staff Reporter

Many of the 122,715 charities registered in Britain had another difficult year last year because of the economic circumstances, according to the report for 1976 by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, which was published yesterday.

The report says: "Operating and administrative costs continued to rise and the pressure persisted in eroding the value of capital. These trends impinged adversely on the ability of charities to sustain existing programmes and to start new ones, from their own resources and also on the ability of the public to subscribe fresh funds."

But the commissioners say the report is not a tale of unrelieved gloom. "On the contrary it highlights the ingenuity and originality with which new means can be deployed, both in the way that new charities have been established in fresh fields and also in the way that older charities have launched out in new directions. At a time when official services have had to cut back for lack of public funds, voluntary service has been given the opportunity to show what it can do at lesser expense."

"It is noticeable that many new charities are based on the personal endeavours of the inspired and the founders rather than on the giving of money. This is a welcome development of the concept of service to the community."

The commissioners welcome the report of the Goodman Com-

mittee on Charity Law Voluntary Organizations, issued in December. The committee emphasized that charity must benefit the community.

The report also reviews possible effects on charities of recent legislation, particularly the Devolution and Tax Act, 1976, the Charities Act, 1976, and the Charities Act, 1975. "The provisions of Acts are complex and as their effect upon the operation of charities is particular, not be anticipated with accuracy."

The report describes some of the changes it has made enable trustees to admit charities more efficiently. In 1976, 943 schemes were added, 24 fewer than in 1975. During 1976, 2,988 charities were registered. The report says that since 1961, 1,760 charities have been removed from the register, mainly because they have been wound up or ceased to operate.

More than a fifth of the charities registered last year were in social welfare and education, with the object of raising money for village recreation grounds, art centres and for the setting of trusts for education in an environment.

Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for the year 1976. (HMSO, 65p).

End of state pensions urged by MP

By Our Social Services Correspondent

All schools and hospitals should be run by the private sector, and the Government should stop providing pensions, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Conservative MP for Cirencester and Tewkesbury, argues in a Bow Group pamphlet today.

"Instead of state-gatekeepers money to produce state monopolies in the social services, Mr Ridley says it should be used to enable people to buy the services they need. Education would be bought through taxable education vouchers topped up by charities, local authorities, trade unions and other bodies, to enable parents to pay more for an education they believed to be superior."

Health and hospital services would be chargeable at the point of treatment, and every one would be compelled to buy insurance to cover the cost. The state would refund in full charges for all medical treatment and the hospital board and lodging charge for people unable to pay, but patients would have to pay.

The only social security that should be organized by the state is supplementary benefit, Mr Ridley says. That should be used for the relief of poverty. "Mr Ridley's proposals are based on the idea that 'state monopoly' has proved a grisly failure" and that the present system is incapable of development or improvement.

What is needed, he adds, is a new system of more responsible people, sucking less of the government's milk. Social Services (Bow Group, 40 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DT, 40p).

Staff shortage blamed for payment error

Reductions in social se

staff will lead to more errors in payments to the public, Mr Easterling, as secretary of the Social Civil and Public Servants' Association, said yesterday. "Unwarranted hysteria" the disclosure that £10.6 million was overpaid in 1975-76 press should be construed as a warning, he added.

"The amount overpaid only 0.1 per cent of the amount of social security benefits paid to a constantly increasing number of beneficiaries. Errors work ways and, while overpayments are made, so are underpayments."

Incorrect payments, Mr Easterling accepted, due mainly to staff shortages, could be reduced radically there were enough staff to carry out checks and claimants regularly.

Children's rail fare concession

British Rail's re

children's fares this summer encourage more family travel. From June 19 to Sept 10, children aged between 10 and 13 will be able to almost any distance at a price 40p if they are accompanied by an adult.

Pupils lose power

Pupils at Derbyshire schools are to lose their say in the choice of governors. The education committee has asked the pupils' participation scheme.

The lowest tar King Size

As shown in H.M. Government latest tables 1977.



Peter Stuyvesant Extra Mild
...setting the pace in modern smoking.

*Recommended price for 20, correct at time of going to press.

LOW TAR GROUP As defined in H.M. Government Tables.
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

[illegible]

have felt like a mongoose hypnotized by a snake as Piggett sat without stirring a muscle at his side.

In a matter of seconds it was all over. Sweeping clear in a couple of strides, Sagaró won by five-lengths with Cloteyen a head behind him. It was the first racing comparable to Piggett winning in this stylish fashion and no one enjoys it more than the man who has won it.

Mr. Oldham's pride in his champion's unique triumph was written all over his face and he said: "This is the greatest stayer of all time," he said. Although Aylsham's trouncing of Black Turquin in the 1972 Derby was a record, it is indelibly stamped on my mind as the greatest performance in this sphere, there is little doubt that Sagaró has been the greatest stayer since that year. Gladness, Walbath II and Levmoos were all horses of equal merit, but all three were beaten at middle distances. Sagaró's victory is a feat that is unlikely to be surpassed.

Trainer, François Boulin, races Lagunette, Nozoalco and Sagaró as the three best horses he has trained. Unfortunately the

Irish had their fourth triumph of the meeting when Dermot Weld saddled Robert Sanghaie to a decisive and decisive beating to Tumbledownwind in the Chebasm Snakes. Bred by Mr Sanghaie at Arthur B. Hancock, Tumbledownwind is one of the first crop of the 1972 Derby winner, Roberto, to score. Weld's one doubt had been removed by the fact that he handled the soft ground. The filly will be rested until the Cheveley Park Stakes in the autumn, where she will be ridden by the flying Queen Mary winning, Amer-

Turkish Treasurer, who is also owned by Mr Sanghaie, is trained by Vincent O'Brien, who beat Sookera at the Corragh recently, is to be aimed at the Cherry Blossom Stakes in the autumn. The meeting, O'Brien will decide over the weekend whether The Minstrel or Alleged will represent him in

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Texas Rangers 6, Philadelphia Phillies 3; Indians 6, Baltimore Orioles 2; Detroit Tigers 4, New York Yankees 3; California Angels 3, Chicago White Sox 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 3; Philadelphia Phillies 7, Montreal Expos 3; St. Louis Cardinals 4, San Diego Padres 0; New York Giants 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 2; San Francisco Giants 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 2.

Philip French



has a plot, it turns upon the well-heeled travelling salesman Joe's infatuation with the Parisian whore Sylvia, who may not be able to act but can perform certain tricks with a boiled egg that they don't teach you in the girl guides. There is a deal of guff about the confusion of identities and the relationship between sexual passion and death [Joe's wife and son die while he's stoning in Paris], some of it only to be found in the distributor's synopsis, and all of it as silly-offensive as the acrobatics of Sylvia's sadistic, pistol-packing pimp.

gant invaders rather than as welcome liberators. The tale of "le gang" is narrated by Delon's ex-bar check-girl mistress to cheerfully plangent piano music, and we're supposed to be touched when at the end Delon, dies through breaking the criminal code's sub-section on personal gifts, i.e. you must buy, not steal, the jewelry you give your girlfriend.

The Streetwalker is a pre-tentious sex movie known in France as *La Marge*, which might suggest a working-class version of *Last Tango in Paris*,

but is in fact the title of the film's alleged source, a Prix Goncourt novel by the highly suspect André Pieyre de Mandiargues. The picture wastes Joe Dallesandro, the inexpressive stud from the Warhol stable, and Sylvia "Emmanuelle" Kristel, the Honorary Kernel of the Soft Corps, who has undergone more simulation exercises than a long-service astronaut. Such parts of Walerian Borowczyk's reputation as survivor the wretched *Immoral Tales* are likely to be torpedoed by this glossy farago. In as much as the picture

has a plot, it turns upon the well-known traveling salesman Joe's infatuation with the Parisian where Sylvia, who may not be able to act but can perform certain tricks with a boiled egg that they don't teach you in the girl guides. There is a deal of guff about the confusion of identities and the relationship between sexual passion and death [Joe's wife and son die while he's sinning in Paris], some of it only to be found in the distributor's synopsis, and all of it as silly as the scene as the auctioneer Sylvia's satiric, pistol-packing pump.

01-485 2443
en Town Tube Station.
Chabrol's new film
E PLAISIR^x
i) subtitles.

public course in extended vocal technique, and a Vocal Recital by Cady Berberian (a singer from whose

One fascinating acquisition is a rare excursion outside eastern Europe of the East Berlin Komische Oper, who have two (extravagantly priced

to live, literally below stairs, in not so much a corridor as a hall or vestibule, totally without privacy, outside the crested entrances to the rooms of their employers.

the second act begins, we meet Magdalena Falewicz whose Rosina is throughout the most appealing and beautifully-sung character, young, quite lively, not a bit tearful ("Porgi amor" is a poem she is reading from a book), not imperious

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The principal theme in this year's Holland Festival is "The Voice." Within the given span of 23 days it is treated with great diversity and international coverage, ranging from sacred music and musical drama, and traditional songs of unknown antiquity, to the vocal versatility of a virtuoso who can surely learn something). The festival's concern with the voice brings in local commercial enterprises so that every singer entertained is given a prize. It was his third interpretation of *Figaro* which was operatically born in Vienna as he was. He had thought long and deeply about this sublime and disturbing social comedy, and gave another on another part of the body.

and far from full) performances of Mozart's *Le nozze di Figaro* in Walter Felsenstein's production, the last of his creative and influential work. It was his third interpretation of *Figaro* which was operatically born in Vienna as he was. He had thought long and deeply about this sublime and disturbing social comedy, and gave another on another part of the body.

what Napoleon, on hearing of Beethoven's demise, called "La révolution déjà en action." But Strauss, the radical, was, vocally, no more than able. Ursula Reinhardt-Kiss, and Figaro (Josef Dene, with a German accent and vocal method as thick, sometimes nearly impenetrable, as his name might suggest) done as Frank Hollers, incisive, direct.

but in the end, thanks to Susanna's scheming, effective in bringing her husband at least momentarily to his senses. For Felsenstein the Almas were all-important, to be built up in order that the clowns would dance their way to victory more by luck than brains. Rudolf Assmann's slightly naive Bartolo, and the Baroness's, Baronesse, as Frank Hollers's incisive, direct.

music. One clever stroke of Felsenstein's was to put Figaro's tirade against women, mentioned in the "Act 1" after Susanna's provocatively adterous "Deli vieni," sung supine on a bride in the Count's Chinese garden with vividly sensual movements of the body.

the author reported here on this production, was a

There is a choral festival, and an extensive survey of church music today which includes much vocal music; the folk music represented ranges from traditional Indian to our own. At the Birmingham and Airport Convention and Ralph Kellard, the speaking voice figures in drama, Birmingham Repertory Theatre and New York Shakespeare Festival are among the visiting companies) and in choral speech; there is public oratory in extended musical techniques, and a Vocal Recital by Cathy Berberian (a singer from whose

within a short while and would not only enjoy a sip or two from the festive cornucopia. One of the operatic events must be held over for a later notice of contemporary Dutch music at the Holland Festival. (Kenneth Loveland will report on Berio's new work for the next night.) Two-thirds of Puccini's *Traviata* poor Angelica once again neglected) are given in a new production, with Tito Gobbi as Gianni Schicchi.

One fascinating acquisition was a rare excursion outside the canon. Europe of the East by Martin Komsche. Oper who have two (extravagantly priced

his findings in an essay for the Berlin programme book (alas not reprinted in that of the Holland Festival). Surprisingly then his production looks unexpectingly effusive and very grand in manner. Up goes the curtain on an enormous circular staircase beneath which Figaro and Susanna are to live, literally below stairs, in not so much a corridor as a hall or vestibule, totally without privacy, outside the created entrances to the rooms of their employers.

So far the dice are absurdly but appropriately loaded for

monismers, until we suppose them a pair of brainless clowns. Count Almaviva, when he arrives in the person of Uwe Kreissig, quite mature and highly emotional, as much a prey to fear as to lust, is clearly the strongest character in the drama, though not truly an elegant Mezzarian baritone. When the second act begins, we meet Magdalena - Felowicz whose Rosina is throughout the most appealing and beautifully-sung character, young, quite lively, not a bit useful ("Peri amor" is a poem she is reading out a book), nor imperious

We are shown an *Ariadne auf Naxos* situation, properly Buffe no doubt, as Mozart might have intended if his music had not taken the play seriously. We can hear that he intended to, therefore the artificiality and contrary weighting of the scales look wrong for the

and liked it. I found the artificially antipathetic to Mozart's music, explained only by Felsenstein's foreword, the interpretation too subtle by three-quarters for an ordinary opera-goer, even untrue to the overt intentions of the authors' though maybe loyal in the end. I liked Geza Oberbronn's vivid conducting and the neat orchestral playing, but expected that modern German Mozart would be hopelessly unsylish without gracing, as this performance sadly was.

William Mann

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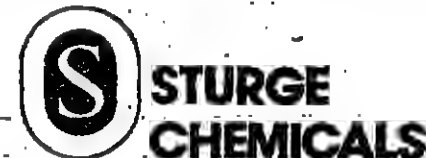
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Spanish people can be congratulated by their friends in the rest of Western Europe on their election. They were congratulated, first, on the fact that at all not in the standing way that one congratulates a child on his attempt to walk, but as they congratulate an invalid emerging from hospital or, subtly, a prisoner of war on successful, if too long, escape.

They can be congratulated, they, on their manner of doing it. They belied the slander propagated by the former self-appointed "moderate," according to which they were temperamentally incapable of elementary self-discipline and to make democracy. They participated in the ultra process with enthusiasm. Nearly ninety per cent of the "moderate," and, consequently, the meetings were many of them attended by tens of thousands of people, many of the greatest diversity of political opinions, and put forward freely and with great vigour. Yet did a political meeting escape into serious violence. Hence, regrettably, there was no violence between parties or candidates. It is the terrorist violence of the times aimed at disrupting if possible preventing the meeting. The great thing is that the Spaniards did not allow themselves to be intimidated. They can be congratulated, they, on the good sense with which they used their arms. They were virtually no one tempted by the idea of repeating the Franco regime, and any group which openly stated this—the "National Front" of July 18"—led by Sr. Prieto—received less than one per cent of the votes. The cost: equally humiliating, compared to its expectations and equally salutary, is the suffering by the right-wing, the Popular. When this

ent Brezhnev has now hit words into line with He has long been acting as of State. He has led foreign heads of state but his signature to international agreements, including the final Act of the Helsinki Conference: So why bother to sign the formal thing? The logical reason is that the new tradition creates a job for a resident who can take over of the purely ceremonial which would have been great a burden for Mr. new. The ideological reason Soviet institutions are used to be adjusted to respond with unfolding. The new constitution gives formal undoubted a true role played by the under Party in ruling the country. It is therefore logical Mr. Brezhnev's true role is also be recognized. State affairs are now merged. political reasons are less a. It is just possible that it is being paved for a son who could move into party leadership under the of Mr. Brezhnev, but for moment the more likely reason that the Party is regarded as a fitting to Mr. Brezhnev's career and other things it will give same status in protocol presidents of the United and France (which he is about to visit), not to mention those of Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland. There was always slightly anomalous a mere party leader dealing with heads of state. The detail: it is not probably mattered to a with Mr. Brezhnev's pride

and his delight in the trappings of power.

It would also be understandable if he were concerned about his place in Soviet history. The leadership of the Soviet Union since the death of Lenin has been a bit of an embarrassment. Stalin was a monster whose crimes are still grudgingly admitted. Mr. Khrushchev was denounced as a hare-brained schemer and is remembered as the man who disrupted agriculture and threw the party apparatus into confusion and revolt just as it was getting back on its feet after the Stalinist period. He was also humiliated in the Cuban confrontation with the Americans. Mr. Brezhnev would probably prefer to be remembered as the man who took the Soviet Union to a new and higher level of development, brought a degree of normalcy and security to Soviet life, achieved military parity with the United States, and extended Soviet influence overseas. But he will have achieved something new and remarkable, if the military managers to have office without being denounced and his entry into history in the reference books.

He has a fair chance of success, though his reign has not been quite the triumph it is sometimes made out to be. He has his enemies and critics in Moscow and even he himself probably does not recognize the picture some alarmist western commentators paint of the Soviet Union triumphantly spreading its power and influence around the world. There have been as many setbacks as successes. There are very few places in the world where the Soviet Union has a really secure foothold except in eastern

Europe, and even there it is unloved and worried. World Communism is now even more splintered than it was when Mr. Brezhnev took power. The ideological appeal of the Soviet Union has declined. Soviet influence in the Middle East and Africa is very far from secure. Military parity with the United States has been achieved but the West is now moving into a period of technological advance which could soon put the Soviet Union back into inferiority. At home there has been economic advance but expectations are rising faster. There is frustration with the slow pace of development, the poor quality and inefficient distribution of goods, and shortcomings in agriculture. The old dream of overtaking the United States has disappeared to the back of the borrow drawer.

On the other hand Mr. Brezhnev has been a very successful politician. He has been the chairman of a coalition rather than a dictator. He has had to persuade, cajole and reassure, and has done it well. He has also realized that the secret of success in today's Soviet Union is to ensure a relatively stable, secure and privileged life for the party apparatus and the professional classes. It is they who run the country and who bring down people like Mr. Khrushchev who threaten their interests. Some of this stability is also appreciated by the generation which is frustrated though it may be, in other ways, remembers the horrors of the war and the arbitrary terror of Stalin. Mr. Brezhnev remembers too, and it has made him a cautious and conservative manager. Even adversaries can be grateful for these qualities in a man with so much power.

And not last, it would help to show that in the Community there need be no incompatibility between the development of a European identity and the traditions and distinctiveness of the European nations: that Europeanism and patriotism need not be alternatives but that they can be two sides of the same coin.

The response to the Queen's Silver Jubilee—both in Britain and abroad—shows the power and value of the type of political symbolism which is one of the functions of a Head of State to embody. Without it the Community is surely the poorer?.

Yours etc,
ROBERT JACKSON,
1000 Brussels,
June 14.

From Mr Campbell Christie
Sir, Mr Graham Cleverley (May 31) has accused me of suffering from "money illusion". This charge is scarcely credible when trade unions have foregone money increases for years, when a complete 10 per cent cut in living standards, in the belief that this would be of economic benefit. That belief was an illusion, from which Mr Cleverley appears to continue to suffer. After two years inflation is still running at over 16 per cent, unemployment has risen to 10 per cent, schools and public services and living standards have fallen. The Government has taken from ordinary people to the tune of £7,000 per year and given it away to boost profitability—and yes, capital investment falls.

Yes, the 1900-1901 year, a real sacrifice by trade union members: it is the supposed benefits which are totally illusory. I argued in my article not only for a return to normal collective bargaining, but also for a complete change in government policy on prices, wages, spending, employment and investment. The hard experience of the last two years is ample proof of the need for this. The "profit illusion" has been exposed.

As serious decisions are needed as Professor Duhendorf stresses, academic salaries have been badly eroded over the past few years and could become dangerously uncompetitive. Given our cash limit, it is a risky graduate reversion of the salary position will almost certainly lead to further streamlining of academic staff.

To accomplish this, and to allow

Musical training

From the Principal of the Royal Academy of Music.

Sir, The warning given by Lord Donaldson—whose concern for the Arts long predates his Ministerial position—regarding employment prospects for performing musicians may have been timely, though I would have thought slightly alarmist. But I hope his remarks, without having discouraged gifted young performers from pursuing advanced musical training, nor prompted the Academy to such training as purely vocational.

It is now generally recognized that the elements that make up performance and interpretation in the fullest sense can constitute a discipline as exacting and productive as any other method of study.

From the *Principal of the Royal Academy of Music*.

Sir, The warning given by Lord Donaldson—whose concern for the Arts long predates his Ministerial function—regarding employment prospects for performing musicians is a warning that is well timed, though would have thought slightly alarmist. But I hope his remarks, while not have discouraged gifted young performers from pursuing advanced musical training, nor prompted the public to seek such training as purely vocational.

It is now generally recognized that the elements that make up performance and interpretation in the fullest sense can constitute a discipline as exacting as that of study.

necessary: highly developed coordination of mental and muscular control is in itself a demanding process requiring concentration, application, determination and self-control to an exceptional degree. In acquiring technical facility is only the first step to an interpretive end which calls into play a full range of faculties—intellectual and stylistic analysis, selective and aesthetic judgment, historical perspective and an ability to present and communicate.

Acquisition of these qualities has a value which justifies their inclusion in any system of higher education independent of their vocational role.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY LEWIS,
Royal Academy of Music,
Marlborough Road, NW1.

From Mr Francis Benham
Sir, This Society is concerned at the way a safeguard provided by Parliament for the press has recently been turned into a weapon against the press. I refer to the prosecution for blasphemous libel instituted by Mrs Mary Whitehouse against *Gay News* and others, where a trial by jury before a magistrate were avoided by obtaining a writ of indictment from a High Court judge in chambers.

In a leader on January 6, 1977, you wrote that the Government were choosing trial by jury that "by the time the case comes for trial "the defence knows exactly what the prosecution case is" (because it will have been fully presented in the committal proceedings), in the current Whitehouse prosecution the defence has been deprived of that safeguard. Why?

prosecutions (which had to be brought off). It prohibits the bringing of a criminal libel prosecution *against a proprietor, publisher, editor or any person responsible for the publication of the libel*, or *on the order of a judge in chambers*. In no way does it authorize the short-circuiting of committal proceedings.

Benjamin Lemon, one of the defendants in the Whitehouse prosecution, has stated that there were two hearings in chambers. At the first the judge made an order under the 1888 Act, while at the second he made an order under the 1933 Act. It seems therefore that the Lord Chancellor was wrong in his reply to Ben Whitaker. Being obliged to apply to the judge for an order under the 1888 Act, the prosecution seized the opportunity to avoid committal proceedings and to settle with the defendant.

The 1888 Act was passed for the

Mr Ben Whitaker, the Lord Chancellor wrote that the bill of indictment in this case was issued not under the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) 1933 Act (which gives power to short-circuit criminal proceedings, primarily designed for use where magistrates contumaciously refuse to commit) but under section 8 of the Law of Libel Amendment Act 1888. This is the safeguard for the press mentioned above. It was enacted to relieve newspapers from a rash of private prosecutions, or threatened

protection of newspapers. If it is to be used on an occasion for avoiding criminal proceedings newspapers will not be protected but positively harmed. As in the *Private Eye* case mentioned by Mr Patrick Marmham (Glezer, June 2) the reasoning of the judge is unknown because the entire proceedings took place behind closed doors. This seems to us a matter for disgust.

Yours sincerely
FRANCIS BENNION,
Defence of Literature and the Arts
Society,
18 Brewer Street, W1.
June 13.

From Mr Ronald Graveson, QC.
Sir, The main issues before the Royal Commission on Legal Services should be the functions, integrity and efficiency of the legal profession, the structure of the legal professions and the nature of the legal services. Whether there is to be one legal profession or two is a subsidiary matter of organization that should not be allowed to distract attention from these principal issues of substance.

Having belonged to both legal professions and spent the last six years looking attentively at a third, that of the medicals, as a member of their Review Body, I find some of the issues raised by the title of your interesting leader on June 13. Whether we have one profession or two, specialization is necessary in the service of the client or patient. In law it is achieved by the traditional division of parallel professions, in medicine generally in a vertical structure. The only practical reason for thinking that a single profession would be advantageous is that it is unlikely to be overruled in the minds of laymen—namely, it might facilitate professional integration within the European Economic Community, including the United Kingdom.

But, if we are to bring down the farmhouse to roast this little pig. The result is already being achieved within the existing organization.

The law was a single profession open to all with its present reasonable degree of efficiency. I should be reluctant to split it into two, an equally unconvinced of the need to combine the two established professions, a question apart, from the reasons to do so would create unnecessary and long-lasting disturbance. There are far more important, urgent and less difficult things to do in the improvement of our legal services.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD GRAVESON,
12 Gray's Inn Square,
Gray's Inn, WCL
June 13.

From Mr. Humphrey Barkley
Sir, You suggest (leading article of
June 14) that the Leader of the
Labour Party should continue to
be elected by MPs alone.

When I was a Conservative MP
I played some part in establishing
a similar process. It was primarily
concerned to establish clear rules
where none existed before.

Since then there has been a de-
cline in the public regard in which
MPs are held. Some have been dis-
owned by their own constituency
organizations, and many of these
have been Labour MPs. There has
been a clear trend towards
MPs being ousted by militant
left-wingers in the majority of these
cases.

A constituency organization is
fully entitled to decide not to re-
elect its MP in advance of a general
election. An MP is not entitled to
his "personal" freehold in most
cases. MPs and their constituency
organizations part by mutual con-
sent.

Since, however, there is evidence
that MPs are, in some cases, not
highly respected, is it not time for
the major political parties to ex-
amine the "senior college" which
chooses their leader?

G

the card votes of the trade unions. It would not, however, be difficult to devise an electoral convention to give fair representation to the constituency Labour Parties on the basis of paid up membership, or to divide the seats between the votes allocated to the constituency parties and the trade unions respectively.

If there is any complaint that such a system would benefit the left or right of the party, perhaps such a fear would lead to a much needed increase in party membership throughout the country.

W. J. WOODS, Leeds City, W. 10.

HUMPHRY BERKELEY,
3 Pages Yard,
Church Street,
Chiswick, W4.

From Mr Nicholas J. Worsley, Sir John Betjemann's letter to you (June 13) about the proposed demolition of the unique and irreplaceable Countess of Huntingdon's chapel in Worcester rightly emphasises that as well as the local importance of the chapel, unfortunately, there is not the same national protection and access to public funds for redundant but historically and architecturally important Nonconformist churches as for buildings of the Established Church. So we must largely fight our battle at the local level, while recognising that there was some way in which the Nonconformist churches could cooperate more effectively in the campaign for their preservation. It will, of course, be a badge of shame for Worcester if the City Council continues to press for the demolition of this chapel to provide the open spaces in the city centre. I should be noted—additional car parking spaces in the city centre would mean compensation to the city and will have to pay out for this purpose. There does not seem to be known, but there is no doubt that this money would be much better spent in protecting rather than bulldozing a fine red brick building.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS J. WORSLEY,
Chairman, Worcester Civic Society,
Landsdowne Crescent,
Worcester,
June 13.

from Dr Anne Smith.
Mr. One would have thought that the mystery of the unpromoted husband of the woman peer should be clear to Mrs Lodge (June 15); when a man receives an accolade his life has invariably contributed an enormous amount of work, directly and indirectly, to furthering his career; a woman, on the other hand, actually achieves hers despite the knowledge of her husband.
Yours faithfully,
ANNE SMITH,
Northumberland Street,
Edinburgh.
June 15.

Mrs. Enid Sawkins
your petite correspondent;
Miriam Walpole (May 30) fits
comfortable cushion to her
seat, she will find she has
a benefit—not only no risk
of strangulation but much
greater visibility when driving in
the dark of car.
Yours faithfully,
J. SAWKINS,
14 High Road,
Harrow,
Middlesex.

in London, makes clear in his recent letter to *The Times*, June 8).

There are, of course, strategic implications to these events which will very much please Moscow. The Seychelles group of islands lies adjacent to the West's oil sea route to the Gulf.

But these factors apart it is above all a sad day for the Seychellois who were loyal and intensely patriotic towards Britain. The Seychelles accepted independence reluctantly, believing they were freer under British protection, than neighbouring African states, and they are now, in a difficult position.

Mr Carole Mather, MP for (Conservee) those who know and love the isles will be deeply saddened events of the past few days culminated in a coup d'état overthrow of the one year situation, the only real crime of which the late Mr Mather was guilty was only to raise the eyes of the of the coup, was to be. medly pro-British and pro- But this was unfortunate, it to be changed even at the a gun. no doubt that the coup inspired from outside interests, through the of Tanzania, with whom Mr Rene's party (SPUP) had contacts. The coup would y have had no popular in the Seychelles as Mr

A British archive

From Mr Martin Gilbert

Sir, My non-military historian adds his support to the letter from Major Hambro (June 11), pointing out the serious loss to history that would be involved in the destruction of the records of service of officers commissioned before 1914.

In my work on the biography of Sir Winston Churchill, I have recently found that these records of service contain biographical information which, for different reasons, may not have survived in the private and family records of those concerned. Certainly each successive volume of the Churchill biography has benefited from these records, and it will be to the detriment of our national diplomatic

From Mr Martin Gilbert:
"My 3 non-military historian add his support to the letter from Major Ramsbury (June 11), pointing out the serious loss to history that would be involved in the destruction of the records of service of officers commissioned before 1914.
In my own work on the biography of Sir Sturges Churchill, I have recently found that these records of service contain biographical information which, for different reasons, may not have survived in the private and family records of those concerned. Certainly each successive volume of the Dictionary of Biography has benefited from these records, and it is to be desired that the large diplomatic

when over lunch at the Admiralty in November we could have foreseen our meeting as Infantry Colonels in a ruined farm in France and the end of the war as far off as ever. Where shall we be eighteen months hence?*) Six months later Brassey was killed by a sniper's bullet.

Surely some institution would be willing to house these records if the Ministry of Defence seriously wish to be rid of them? Might not the Imperial War Museum be a central and respected repository?

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN GILBERT,
The Map House,
Harcourt Hill,
Oxford.
June 13.

From Mr Anthony Buck, QC, MP for Colchester (Conservative). Sir, in your correspondence columns on June 14 you include a letter from Mr Roy Lewis of Richmond who refers to his dispute with the Inland Revenue which, as he points out, is a matter which has been already raised by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman). He further states that the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner "has been apprized of the case (and) did nothing".

The Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue was examined by this Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration's report on the Inland Revenue, and recently as May 25 and the Committee are now considering the terms of their report on this and other cases and these will be included in their sessional report to the House of Commons. It is thus quite wrong to say that the Committee was . . . apprized and "did nothing". In due course what they have done and are doing will be fully reported and made public.

ANTHONY BUCK, Chairman,
Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration,
House of Commons.

Sir, This Society is concerned at the way a safeguard provided by Parliament has been so completely misused. It was turned round and used as a weapon against the press. I refer to the prosecution for blasphemous libel instituted by Mrs Mary Whitehouse against *Guy News* and others when criminal proceedings before a magistrate were started by the Government on a bill of indictment from a High Court judge in chambers.

In a leader on January 6, 1977, you specified as a reason for choosing trial by jury that by the time the case comes for trial "the defence knows exactly what the prosecution case is" (because it will have been fully presented in the criminal proceedings). In the current Whitehouse prosecution the defence has been deprived of that safeguard. Why?

The answer is not altogether clear. In a letter to our Chairman, Mr Ben Whithaker, the Lord Chancellor wrote that the bill of indictment in this case was issued not under the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) 1933 Act (which gives power to short-circuit criminal proceedings, primarily in criminal proceedings, primarily designed for use where magistrates continue to refuse to commit) but under section 8 of the Law of Libel Amendment Act 1958, which is the safeguard for the press mentioned above. It was enacted to relieve newspapers from a rash of private prosecutions, or threatened

Why the dialogue on human rights must continue

We argue about human rights. We do it for them. We uphold and defend the rights of men. And even, from time to time, we put special sections about them into "agreements on security and cooperation in Europe", as we did in the document signed in Helsinki. And so, consequently, the Soviet Union also puts its name to the observance of "the rights of man", since this seems to be the way things are done in Europe. And besides, says the Soviet Union with a sweet smile, "in our country all these 'human rights' of yours (God damn them!) were established years ago, even more so than in Europe. So there is really no point in our discussing 'human rights' as a separate subject, and generally speaking this section is unnecessary. But if the Europeans really want it, all right then, we don't mind, it's no skin off our nose. But under one condition—complete non-interference in our internal affairs which are the sovereign authority of a sovereign state."

So everybody is happy. Everything seems to be in order. Everyone is in favour of sovereign rights. And everyone is in favour of human rights.

But suddenly, as soon as one touches the question of these "rights" with any degree of reality, the cloudless, peace-loving mood suddenly fades away and the faces of the Soviet leaders instantly darken. The Soviet Government turns to the West and announces coldly, "So, you want another cold war, do you? Or maybe not only a cold war? Very well, we're ready! Anytime you like!"

The world does not seem able to get away from these "human rights". The explanation is very simple. "Human rights" do not exist in the Soviet Union, everybody knows this, including the Soviet Government, but they pretend that "human rights" exist and are observed, so as not to scare away their foreign friends. You see, our men and women ("the people") have entrusted their rights to the state, and the state decides what is useful to them and what is harmful to them. The state knows best.

This subtle political distinction can be illustrated by the recent behaviour of a certain KGB colonel, who was interrogating a "religious" (that is to say, someone arrested for believing in God) before sentencing him to ten years in the camps. While arguing with the colonel in defence of "human rights" the prisoner referred to the paragraph in our Constitution that guarantees "freedom of conscience". In other words he pushed the colonel up a logical cul-de-sac. But the colonel kept his head. "Our Soviet constitution"

he said, "is enshrined in letters of gold..." he thought for a minute and added, "We write one thing, for abroad... (pause)... we say another thing... and we do..." (at this point he approached the prisoner and held his fist under his nose)... we do as we please! Understand?"

Individual paragraphs of the agreement do provide for reunification of families, marriages with foreigners and non-destruction of journalists' films. But try to imagine these paragraphs in the context of relations between, say, Britain and France, each sentence individually discussed and repeatedly negotiated. Suppose that there was now an agreement allowing a Luxembourg to visit his Belgian wife. Read carefully the points in the agreement which Western diplomats managed to push through with such labour and cunning. And you will shudder at the monstrosity of these humane recommendations, the contents of these paragraphs, where meetings between husband and wife or father and daughter have had to be specially established and proved as part of the process of détente. What sort of "free exchange of people and ideas" is this? It is laughable.

The only thing the agreement seems to lack is a special chapter banning the slave trade between European nations, or inviting the participating states to abolish forced labour camps and to remove works of literary fiction from the list of especially dangerous crimes. But as for preventing customs men from confiscating manuscripts—this the West was unfortunately unable to obtain. Already the "human rights" of the agreement begin to look like a parody of the KGB colonel's fist.

The further one goes the harder the road, from Helsinki to Belgrade, the road towards détente and verification of the agreement. And how does the Soviet Union show that its iron rules have been relaxed? In the same way as before, by arresting dissidents, by arresting in particular those who voluntarily worked to fulfil the agreement—Alexander Ginsburg, Yuri Orlov, Andrey Sinyavsky and others. Translated into diplomatic language this means, "Don't stick your nose into our affairs. We've put them inside and we'll keep putting them inside, to maintain human rights and freedom of speech. Understand?"

I am afraid that once again the West will not understand. Because the parties to the agreement not only spoke, but also thought in different languages—one in the language of dialogue, the other that of monologue. In the West everything is built up by dialogue: parliament, politics, press controversy, the development of art or the economy. This is why to differ is not a crime here, because it is a condition of

dialogue. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is exclusively monological. The state delivers its monologue non-stop, while the citizen's duty is to join in like a chorus, accepting what is said and putting it into practice. This is the way of doing things which the Soviet Government would like to teach the West. We are the ones who speak, you are the ones who say yes. And if you start raising objections, it means you are against relaxing international tension. It means you are anti-Soviet. In fact, you belong in Siberia!

It is this system of monologue which creates the paradoxes. For instance, take a Soviet citizen who suddenly announces that there is no freedom of speech at home. He is imprisoned for slander or treason—in order to prove that in fact freedom of speech flourishes. Or on the international level, the Soviet state tells the West it has waged and will continue to wage an "ideological struggle" against it. But if a European, to say nothing of a Soviet citizen, starts clamouring out objections to all this, he is immediately listed as a warmonger. These are the objects we have to fight against, the ones who disagree with us. Our good and honourable ideas have a right to get through to you—you do, after all, have freedom of speech—but your bad and bourgeois ideas have no such right because we have achieved the highest form of freedom, freedom for our ideas and ours alone. Is this sophistry? No, it's just monologue, heavy, poisonous monologue, boring everyone to death including those who deliver it. But just try and interrupt and see what happens to you!

But let us try to see the position, of the one who delivers the monologue, the dictator. He has to be understood too. It is not the dictator's fault that he is organically incapable of dialogue. That's why he was made a dictator. He doesn't ask and he doesn't listen—he dictates. The dictator cannot do without the monologue system, which explains the monologue nature of Soviet thought. What sort of dictator will he be if he says his piece and then people start asking embarrassing questions or engaging him in conversations, in dialogue? It's wounding, very wounding. And the dictator feels particularly hurt when amid the calm and peace of today's Europe people ask him about some sort of "Soviet dissidents". For him dissidents are no more than common criminals or lunatics. It's humiliating and insulting.

Who are these dissidents and what is their guilt in the eyes of the state? They are not a political opposition. They are not revolutionaries. They are not enemies or opponents of the Soviet regime. They are people who dare to

ask the government questions. For instance: "Do we have freedom of speech, as it says in the Helsinki Agreement?" "Is a Soviet citizen who is not a Jew allowed to 'emigrate'?" "Can I take out a subscription to *The Daily Telegraph*, or at least to *The Guardian*?" In other words, they are shouting for "human rights", a master which was supposed to have been decided. There are not very many of these dissidents, but they do exist, some in prison, some out of it. And they keep asking questions, making protests and complaints, and when their complaints aren't answered, they send them secretly to the West, where suddenly our dictator finds himself being asked (in an extremely wounding way), "Can you tell me, please, who are these dissidents and why do you persecute them?"

Ah, the West, the West always asking questions that shouldn't be asked. Why have the dissidents become such a bone of contention? Only because of these questions, this illicit urge to ask, "Who killed Kirov? Who killed Gorki? Why did our tanks crush Czechoslovakia?" The state pretends not to hear and accuses the imperialists of once again threatening our security. Don't ask questions, don't start a dialogue! The dictator has the floor and he is pronouncing his set speech on the subject of "human rights".

I see no way out. The two-language conversation will continue without noticeable success. But the most terrible thing would be to give in to the jargon and monologue of the dictator. And nothing can ensure salvation more than staying oneself and behaving naturally—thinking, asking and answering. The dissidents have found a language in common with the West, not because both groups are "dedicated" to "imperialism". It is simply that both are open to dialogue. In the end dialogue, one of the qualities of human thought and life, and of that part of the world's culture which has not yet been gripped by a vice. Let them shout all they want, but keep asking questions. If not of the Soviet Government, at least of yourself, both about freedom of conscience and about the right to go out and come in. Don't be afraid that the dictator will call you "an enemy of détente". Détente is part of dialogue. Be natural and ask the question, "How many have you now arrested for exercising 'human rights' and free dialogue?"

Andrey Sinyavsky
The author is a Russian writer and literary critic. He left the Soviet Union in 1953 having been imprisoned there from 1946 to 1952.
(Translated by Nicholas Bethell and David Burg)

A cold light on Soweto's black barracks



The anniversary of the Soweto riots last year is the appropriate occasion for the publication of Joyce Sikakane's autobiographical account of life in that city of barracks for black labour. White visitors, she tells us, are taken to the upmarket Dube "middle-class" estate to see how well the Africans are housed, given tea in a fine dining room in the Ernest Oppenheimer park, and are as carefully segregated from African realities as any tourist is from Soviet realities in Russia—or from Marxist realities anywhere behind the curtain. This beautifully written story takes us into the tiny four-room houses built on a "belt system", without inside sanitation, even lights, devoid of telephones or cookers—a concrete extension of the bush hut, only far less spacious and comfortable. Here are shown the daily lives, the "rush-hour" crush (which actually makes the rail cars sag), the struggle to make ends meet, conditions in the one hospital, the constant harassment by the police enforcing the pass laws, the rampant crime and violence which the police ignore. Joyce Sikakane (Mrs Kenneth Rantso) lives in the Soweto life, was one of the lucky few to get

an education, was the first woman to become a reporter on two South African newspapers for whom she filed unshakable stories on black conditions. Inevitably the police got her, in prison, mistreated her, and charged her under the Terrorism and Anti-Communist Act (we get another useful glimpse of Soweto, the well-known sadistic policeman who preside over the often fatal interrogations—he never seems to "bust" anyone for libel) and when the charges failed to stick, underwent the peculiarly African penalty of banning, surviving it professionally, but finally had to leave South Africa. The book is unemotional and factual, none the less it sheds a light on the life of the people, and identification with their problems. She should be widely read, for this is not just an analysis of Soweto, but a critique of the policy of apartheid and its separate development.

Roy Lewis

A *Window on Soweto* by Joyce Sikakane. Intro. National Defence and Aid Fund. 80p.

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Chartered Surveyors - Estate Agents
London Leeds Paris Nice Frankfurt

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Little hope of help from Government for building

A delegation from both sides of the building industry and associated professions left a meeting with the Prime Minister last night with little hope of Government help.

Mr Eric Lyons, the leader of the delegation, and president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said they had left Mr Callaghan in no doubt about the industry's parlous situation. "There is no light in the sky", he said. "It is a grey scene."

The delegation told Mr Callaghan that the public spending cuts had been applied with undue severity on construction and unless decisions already taken were reversed, the present unemployment level of 300,000 in the sector would rise to 400,000 by the end of next year. If some of last year's public spending cuts were not restored the industry could be permanently damaged and unable to meet the needs of the economy when the upturn comes.

Mr Callaghan promised to consider several avenues which the delegation suggested to him. However, he emphasized, the fight against inflation was his major priority, and therefore no big changes could be considered.

Mr Peter Morley, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, said that the Prime Minister had been told that unemployment in the construction sector now accounted for a fifth of the national total. They reminded him that the sector employed two million people, all of whom had votes to use at the next election.

Washington says Alaska pipe tariff 'excessive'

Washington, June 16.—The Justice Department today charged that the consortium of oil companies that own the Trans-Alaska pipeline will reap as much as \$900m (about £526m) in overcharges next year if the Interstate Commerce Commission approves the rates the eight concerns want.

The department's anti-trust division filed a rate protest with the ICC seeking an examination of the estimated \$9,000m cost of the pipeline and of the method by which costs and rates of return are calculated by the pipeline's owners.

Mr Joe Sims, deputy assistant attorney general for anti-trust, said the rate proposed by the pipeline owners may be as much as 52¢ a barrel above the rate needed to yield a fair return of 14 per cent on their equity investment.

Change in Gatt multi-fibre arrangement 'crucial' to textiles

By Peter Hill

Renegotiation of the Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement was crucial to the textile industries of Britain and Europe, Mr Bill Barnes, chairman of the British Man-Made Fibres Federation, said yesterday.

Talks between representatives of the industrialized nations and developing countries on the future of the MFA, which is due to expire at the end of this year, are to open in Geneva early next month.

The EEC, spearheaded by Britain and France, will press for fundamental changes to the trade agreement designed to promote the orderly development of trade in textiles and clothing.

Mr Barnes told the organization's annual meeting in Lon-

don that the identity of purpose and common resolve achieved over the past 12 months between the industry and the British Government on the future of the MFA had been remarkable.

The textile lobby, he said, was no longer regarded as a crude protectionist and it now was widely recognized that there was no benefit to the world economy in reducing demand in advanced countries through seriously increased unemployment.

There was equally no good reason for allowing efficient and competitive upstream sectors of the industry to perish due to the unnecessary demise of customers further down the output chain.

This was especially so when much of the overseas competi-

tion was not based on real cost advantages but on those originating in government activities.

Mr Barnes said of the forthcoming negotiations: "All that now needs to be finally resolved are the actual tactics in the negotiations for achieving the objectives that are already recognized as desirable, not only by the industrialized nations in Europe who are not members of the Community, but also by the textile and clothing industries of the United States and Japan."

Commenting on the UK man-made fibres industry's prospects, he said that last year it had exported fibres and yarn worth £457m, a 31 per cent increase on the previous year.

Exports in the first four months of this year had been running at an even higher rate.

New body named to take over national savings

By Margaret Stone

A Money Management Association, backed by the National Savings Movement and the Government, seems the most likely successor to the National Savings Movement which is under threat of death after the Government's decision to withdraw all forms of Civil Service support last year.

The search for a new life style for the movement has been exercising the imagination of the National Savings Committee since then. A new approach by a Money Management Association has the support of most sectors of the movement.

Sir John Anstey, chairman of the committee, said yesterday that as facilities for handling money increase and get more complex money management tends to become a confusing jungle to the young unless they are well informed.

The voluntary National Savings Movement has been threatened since the Government announced that it was going to withdraw the support of Civil Service staff, as part of expenditure saving, by March, 1978.

The new proposals for a Money Management Association have the backing, but only £250,000 in cash, of the Government to form multi-savings media organizations to disseminate information.

EEC production growth is 3 pc, Commission says

Brussels, June 16.—Since the beginning of this year, the real growth of the gross national product in the European Economic Community continued at an annual rate of a little below 3 per cent, the EEC Commission said today in its June graphs and notes.

The report said this trend is the aggregate result of expansion, or even a slight contraction, in building and construction activity and a somewhat hesitant expansion in industrial production.

Last year real growth was 4.6 per cent. Latest data show that a tendency for industrial production to expand at a moderate pace is noticeable in France, Britain, Ireland and Luxem-

Japanese blamed for shipbuilding difficulties

By Our Industrial Correspondent

West European shipbuilders have laid the blame for the industry's chronic difficulties on vast expansion programmes undertaken by the Japanese in the past few years.

In a communiqué at the end of its annual meeting in Sicily, the Association of West European Shipbuilders (AWES), including Community and non-Community nations, stressed that while it placed the main responsibility on the Japanese industry, European builders would continue to support every effort through their governments in the organization of European cooperation and development and elsewhere to find a solution to the difficulties based on equity.

But the AWES saw no prospect of an immediate end to the overcapacity crisis and it recognized that in most countries business measures would be necessary to enable the industry to survive.

"We are determined to show our capability as practical European shipbuilders, to meet the crisis and to solve our problems by international cooperation."

"Only in this way can the industry bring its influence to bear in the many places where the fate of shipbuilding will be decided", the organization said.

The statement said that market forces which for so long had been predominant in the maritime field, were no longer the only factors to be taken into account.

The changing world economy on which shipping and shipbuilding depended was influenced by many other factors

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Case for the extension of pharmaceutical patents

From Dr R. E. Arnold

Sir, I must take issue with your correspondent, Mr Christopher Morcom (June 8) on the question of the proposal to extend the life of existing patents embodied in the current draft of the Patent Bill, at least insofar as the pharmaceutical industry is concerned.

This highly innovative industry, which generated roughly 7 per cent of the favourable balance of trade of all manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom last year depends on effective patent protection to justify the large sum (£100m plus in 1976) it spends on research. The ever-growing requirements for additional safety studies for new

drugs have increased drastically the time which elapses between the first synthesis of a substance and its marketing as a new medicine. What was an interval of between three and five years 10 years ago has now stretched to six to 10 years, and it is clear that this period will get even longer in the near future.

Since available patent life has been effectively reduced to as little as six years under the present Act, it is surely equitable, as well as being in the public interest, (by encouraging investment in research for new medicines) to retain in the new Patent Act the provision to extend existing patents to the full 20 years' period, providing they have at least two years to run.

This industry has suffered for many years from the threat of compulsory licensing under the 1949 Patent Act. Happily this injustice is being removed. Perhaps discrimination in favour of the industry by granting extension to pharmaceutical patents would not be fair as it would, after all, be a temporary and self-limiting provision.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. ARNOLD,
Director, The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry,
162 Regent Street,
London W1R 6DD.

Worker participation research 'ignored'

From Dr Frank A. Heller

Sir, As we are moving into a new stage of the post-Bullock debate, it should be pointed out to your readers that one important area of knowledge has been virtually excluded from consideration so far.

The public debate has concentrated on political and legal arguments and this is appropriate. It has, however, paid almost no attention to the considerable volume of carefully collected experience and data available from research; yet large sums of public money are spent on collecting this data.

The Bullock Committee commissioned two surveys of the literature relating particularly to the European experience with worker representatives on boards of directors. This exten-

sive material has been almost completely ignored. In addition, I have recently had occasion to review scores of valuable findings that relate specifically to the participative infrastructure which Bullock's terms of reference stopped them from considering. My own evidence to Bullock summarized the results of seven continuous years of research in this field and drew on other experience.

Since the political debate among unions as well as employers has shifted towards a more thorough exploration of alternatives, this omission of facts and figures is an ominous sign of the burying themselves in sand.

We often hear eminent people in the House of Lords and elsewhere complain about

a waste of public money on allegedly far-fetched topics of "untested" research. Well, here is a clear case where funding bodies have done their best to enter a field of great public importance, and where facts which could inform and contribute to the progress of the argument have been rigorously assembled and organized, but will now apparently be ignored.

It is odd that when social science can speak knowledgeably on a crucial issue, there are no listeners.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK A. HELLER,
The Tavistock Institute of Human Relations,
The Tavistock Centre,
Belgrave Lane,
London NW3 5BA.
June 14.

Delay over decision on truck weights could cause loss of sales, industry chief says

By Clifford Webb

The motor industry's increasing frustration with the Government over its refusal to lift the permitted weight of trucks into line with European competition, brought a stern public warning from Mr David Plastow, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT), and managing director of Rolls-Royce Motors, yesterday.

He said at the society's annual meeting: "The heavy goods vehicle industry desperately needs some guidance from the Government over the maximum gross weight problem."

"I fear that by procrastination we will yet again lose a market which we will then spend half a decade struggling to recover."

Throughout the 1970s truck manufacturers have been campaigning for the gross vehicle weight ceiling to be lifted from the present 32 tons to the European average of around 38 tons.

They insist that until this happens they will not be able to win European sales with competitively priced trucks. To do this they need the volume advantages of selling vehicles of similar specification to those sold overseas markets.

To date, however, the Government seems to be more impressed by the claims of the strong anti-juggernaut lobby that Britain's road system is unsuitable for such plants than by the manufacturers' insistence that by adding more axes to spread the load they can build 38-tonners comparable to present trucks in size and weight transference.

Mr Plastow, who was elected president for a second term, has a much larger stake in commercial vehicles than is generally realized. Rolls-Royce is

not only one of Britain's biggest diesel engine manufacturers but has made a contested bid for Ford's, of Sandbach, Cheshire, which is one of Europe's few remaining independent truck makers.

Figures issued by the SMMT show that the United Kingdom commercial vehicle market is making a slow recovery from the recession of the past two years. May sales of 20,130 were 8 per cent up on the same month last year. Over the five months of this year they were up by 4 per cent.

Test case opens for rating of N Sea oilfields

Two special cases to decide whether the measures for Fife and Grampian region have jurisdiction to charge rates on oilfields in the North Sea opened yesterday before the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh.

The assessor for Grampian region has proposed to value the oil underlaid by BP Petroleum Development Ltd in the Forties Field, about 110 miles north-east of Aberdeen, at a net annual value of £17.4m.

The assessor for Fife region has proposed for the Auk Field, 180 miles east of Fife Ness, and also the Argyl Field, 210 miles east of Fife Ness, a net annual value for each of £6.5m. These fields are operated by Shell UK and Hamilton Brothers Oil and Gas respectively.

The oil companies contend the assessors have no jurisdiction beyond the low water mark.

In brief

McAlpine in offshore venture

Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons has joined forces with Sea Tank SA of France to form a joint company, McAlpine Sea Tank, to design and build North Sea concrete offshore production platforms and systems.

The two companies have worked together in this field before, building installations for Elf's Frigg Field and the Shell-East Brent and Cormorant fields.

McAlpine's Ardara Point yard on the Clyde, which built the installations, has been made available for orders.

McAlpine Sea Tank will have directors drawn from both parent companies under the chairmanship of Sir Ralph Murray.

Vickers' China order

Vickers' engineering subsidiary has won a £5.75m contract to supply aircraft tyre, wheel and brake test equipment to the People's Republic of China.

This is the third order which Vickers' has received for its Dynamometer which is claimed tests aircraft tyres, wheels and brakes simultaneously to give a more representative simulation of aircraft operating conditions.

Johnson staff cuts

Johnson Brothers, the Bootle-based cleaners, is to cut its workforce of 250 by between 50 and 60 because sales have not matched expectation. Johnson Brothers Bootle is part of the national chain of Johnsons the cleaners which last year reported record profits of slightly more than £1.5m and recently fought off a takeover bid from Skeridley, its rival.

£1m bearings deal

British Timken Roller Bearings factory at Daventry, Northamptonshire, has been awarded a £1m contract to supply bearings for trains on the new Inter-city service of French railways.

Sterling parity and export performance

From Mr W. J. Allenby

Sir, Lady Robson's letter dated May 30 highlights the benefits of maintaining and increasing the parity of sterling without any consideration of the severe penalties that would be associated with such a policy.

While it is, of course, true that any increase in the value of sterling will cause a corresponding reduction in the cost of our imports, it will equally increase the cost of exports to our foreign customers. Does Lady Robson believe that our export clients would be prepared to pay £240 for an article they currently buy for £172, bearing in mind that our American, German and Japanese competitors can supply a comparable item at around £172? Or is she suggesting that British exporters could cut their prices by 30 per cent without being forced into bankruptcy and wholesale redundancies?

The company for which I work has won four Queen's Awards for export achievement, and I can assure Lady Robson that we are only just about competitive in major markets except in North America, where we are not. At least 2,000 people would lose their jobs if sterling were to climb to \$2.40 without other fundamental changes being implemented. Similar large-scale redundancies would occur in other companies, for not only would exports be lost, but imports would increase and thus manufacturers would lose domestic orders as well.

Lady Robson attributes our present rate of inflation of 17 per cent largely to last year's fall in sterling. In fact, inflation was nearer 25 per cent before these events. What else can she expect when for the results of 1976 we paid ourselves 55 per cent more for producing 8 per cent less?

The effect of higher material import prices on industry, while serious, is not quite as disastrous as she suggests: if our exports were to fall by 10 per cent, then a 10 per cent decline in sterling adds 2 per cent to total costs, whereas the fall 10 per cent can be recovered from foreign buyers.

The gains of the dollar, yen and the D-mark against sterling over the last 10 years reflect the lower rate of inflation prevailing in these countries, backed by the higher productivity, i.e. output per employee, of their industries. There is one hypothetical route by which sterling could return to \$2.40 within five years, and that would be by reducing our rate of inflation to ZERO over night, while the United States continued at 6.5 per cent until the middle of 1982. The chances of such a miracle occurring must be considered remote.

Our targets must be higher productivity, tighter control of money supply, reform of pay bargaining and income increases more in line with the growth of output to support a steady reduction in our rate of inflation. The future parity of

sterling will then take care of itself. In particular, we must guard against the risk of the flow of oil concealing the underlying reality. If we allowed oil to take the place of a substantial proportion of our manufactured exports we would displace the very opportunity of having given us to improve our industrial base. The price of such a policy, in terms of lost jobs and industrial decay, would be difficult to estimate. And what would we export when the oil dries up?

While our rate of inflation exceeds that of our main trading partners by about 10 per cent, we are becoming less competitive day by day, and sterling must be kept at a level that permits our exporting to be competitive successfully. One can argue about exactly what that level should be today; there is much evidence that the present rate about right in European terms, generally comfortable for a few exporters, but rather near to bone for others—whereas it is already too high in North America for many engineering products.

Until our rate of cost inflation has been brought into line with that of our competitors, sterling must be adjusted to maintain the present relationship of exports will be lost as both imports and unemployment threat will resume their upward trends.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. ALLENBY,
Pinecroft,
3 Beaufort Road,
Barnet, Surrey,
GU10 4TL.

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HEW REPORTS

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Exceptional level of profits maintained

	1976 £'000's	1975 £'000's
Sales	19,126	19,748
Operating profit	2,384	2,306
Profit after tax	1,191	594
Dividends per ordinary share	13.0075% 11.825%	
per ordinary share	6.94p	5.78p
Net Asset Value per ordinary share	42.35p	37.1p

Points from the review by the Chairman Lord Chelwood:

- * The need to be competitive was never greater.
- * We have made more good progress with our programme of plant modernisation.
- * The new marketing company exceeded its targets during its first year.
- * We are currently selling high standard uniforms in the Middle East.
- * The new development at Tean is now producing high quality civilian clothing to Swedish standards.
- * We are well equipped to take full advantage of easier trading conditions.

Manufacturers of uniform clothing and headwear

Copy of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, 10 Finsbury Square, London W1P 8EE.

Uncertainty in the gilt market

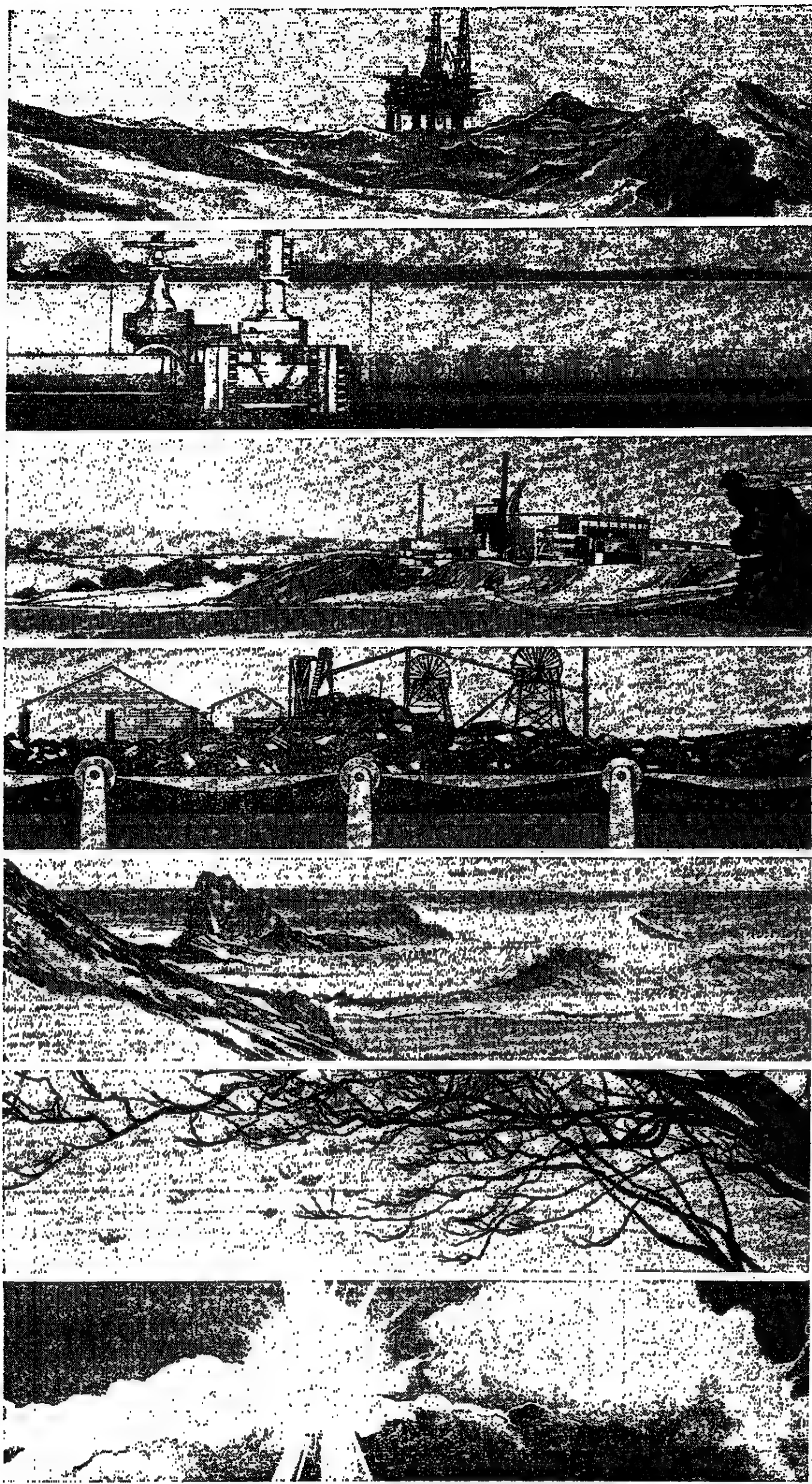
How they sold 17 per cent of BP

Uncertain currents surround the Severn barrage

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WHICH KIND OF ENERGY WILL STILL BE AROUND IN 2001?



	1975/76 £ million	1976/77 £ million	
THIRD PARTY SALES	215.0	260.0	up 21%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	19.3	26.4	up 37%
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE	10.5	14.8	up 40%
EARNINGS PER SHARE (after tax)	10.6p	13.4p	up 26%

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over half of our investment has been at home. Once again, our energy has earned us good profits. We're particularly pleased to report a 26% increase in earnings per share. Also that 58% of our profit was earned abroad. But what excites us most is the opportunity we now have to share in the future for pollution-free electricity. With the silent power of the battery. No-one quite knows where the world's energy will come from by the end of the century. One thing is certain. Chloride will be ready to store it.

CHLORIDE

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts will be available from the Secretary, Chloride Group Limited, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AU, after July 1st, 1977.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Trade figures bring little joy

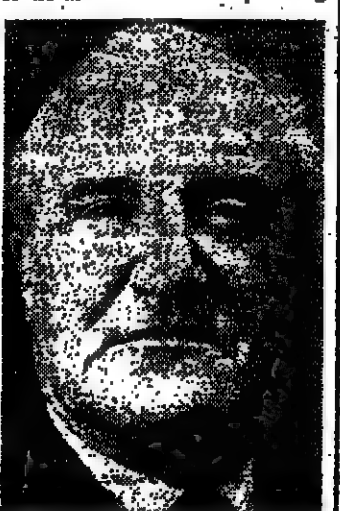
A disappointing set of trade figures brought an abrupt end to a rally which followed another widespread mark-down in early trading. Dealers said that shares were never under any selling pressure, but that the combined worries of a possible autumn election, higher interest rates and the next phase of pay restraint proved too much for overnight levels to be sustained. By 11 am, the FT Index had lost 8.5, but found a couple of points thereafter as scattered bargain-hunters made an appearance. By the close, it stood 6.6 off at 443.5.

Similar considerations lowered gilt-edged stocks, with "shares" down half a point, Management Agency & Music is an exciting share, simply because MAM handles Tom Jones, Engelbert Humperdinck and Gilbert O'Sullivan whose pop prowess can be monitored relentlessly. The recent interim figures showed profits up a bit but the shares have slipped from 25p to 15p in a month. There are market fears about the future relationship of Humperdinck to the group. Yesterday MAM said: "The chairman and managing director are the only people who can comment on this and they are both out of the country." Meanwhile, business is thought to be steady.

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point. Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses to after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range. The exceedingly strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government sale terms had the shares 20p higher at 890p. But other leading stocks closed near their opening levels with BAT Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p. ICI closed 5p off at 388p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

Forecast on final leg clouds Guinness

By Our Financial Staff
Flat first-half results and a pessimistic forecast were enough to skid the recent froth from Guinness's stock market rating as the shares tumbled 5p to 137p yesterday. Pre-tax profits at £17.1m for the first six months to March 12 were 16 per cent better than in the corresponding period. But Mr R. A. McNeill, joint chairman, gave a warning that the group will be hard put to match last year's record £38.9m. Sales in the six months were up from £176.3m to £225.6m. Brewing profits had been static at £12.8m at the operating



Mr R. A. McNeill, joint chairman of Guinness.

level and all the first-half improvement has come from other activities including general trading which lifted its contribution from £900,000 to £2.5m.

Helped by an October price rise, brewing profits shaded up in the United Kingdom despite a 5 per cent volume drop, while overseas the improvement was much stronger with profits improving around £11m. However, these gains were completely wiped out by Eire where profits fell back £21m on a 2 per cent volume drop as margins came under pressure as a result of the Irish price freeze.

A £2.4m increase in overseas profits—including £700,000 of exchange gains—means that the group got £7.4m or 44 per cent of its profits from foreign countries compared with 36 per cent. The joint chairman expects overseas brewing profits to continue to improve strongly while further substantial growth is expected in non-brewing including the general trading and plastic moulding division.

Mr McNeill, says however that brewing results for the full year are expected to be well below those of last year record mainly due to the failure to get a price increase in the Republic. "The uncertainties of price control arrangements in our main markets in the world continue to make it difficult to achieve a year by year increase in the profits of your company or to earn an acceptable return on the capital employed in the business", he says.

The interim dividend is increased by the maximum to 3.66p. Last year's total amounted to 9.67p gross.

Early speculative buying sent the shares of L. Lipton soaring and they were then suspended for two and a half hours. After news of an approach the shares mentioned here as a potential bid prospect closed 20p to the good at 75p. There is a possibility of a SE inquiry into dealings.

Another stock returning to the market was Dolan Packaging, where news of an agreed Swedish bid had the shares closing at 168p. The suspension price was 166p. There was continued speculative interest in Johnson Construction and the shares gained another 5p to 41p, making a rise of 11p in two days.

The previous day's denial of any approach continued to weaken Vaux which gave up a further 3p to 305p, but Forward Technology, the revamped MPI, started at 50p after a placing which was at 85p.

Order news did little for Stone Platt which lost 4p to 126p, but Amalgamated Metal recovered 5p to 245p of the previous day's hefty fall which followed news of a big loss on metal trading.

In the shipping sector, there was a warm reception for results from British & Commonwealth, which gained 4p to

305p, and Lohs, which closed 21p ahead at 50p. But some disappointment at the dividend lowered Kinnear 5p to 105p after it had announced a rights issue.

Freedom, from dividend restraint and profits which were almost trebled had textile group, Lee Cooper 12p better at 107p, but staff and service cutbacks left Andriotic lower by 5p to 34p.

The generally depressed tone was not helped by a clutch of major results which did not live up to best expectations.

Profits from Tate & Lyle were rather below par and dealers were also concerned that Manbre & Garçon appears to be taking longer than expected to assimilate. Tate's shares lost 5p to 221p and there was also some disappointment at English China Clay's figures as the shares slipped 41p to 924p.

UBM, off half a point to 55p, were more or less in line with most hopes, but a profits warning and the unwinding of a bull position lowered a Guinness 8p to 137p.

Particularly dull spots were to be found in Peglar-Battersley, off 8p to 188p, Associated Newspapers, 4p to 176p, and Chubb,

5p to 108p, the last-name, yield considerations. Shares of GRA Pro Trust are now to be quoted under Rule 163. Suspended since October, 1974, the list was cancelled yesterday.

Airfix lost a penny to 40p after comment, but RMC, 2p to 87p, stood comparatively unchanged.

In a largely unchanged property sector, Samuel Phipps stood out with a rise of 21 78p. The speculation interest inspired by the longest time than Standard Life, a wider of long-term funds, bid. More than two years the insurance company pro a 38m facility.

firm in the face of price allegations. Boots lost 4p to 40p after the report and Chanlain, another announcing "rights", firmed a penny, 43p.

Equity turnover on June 15 253,200,000 shares bargains. Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were BAT Dfd, ICI, Shell, C Rank, BAT Ind, Barclays B K17, TSB, and L. Amalgam Metal, Dunbar Comber, W. Higgs, L. Lipton, Lee Cooper, Hawker Siddeley and Lohs.

Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profit £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Alpine Higgs (F)	11.0(11.0)	0.46(0.76)	1.54(3.5)	0.8(1.73)	29/7	1.62(1.94)
Amber Inds (F)	2.45(1.6)	0.22(0.17)	3.6(2.9)	0.48(0.44)	—	0.48(0.44)
Avenas Clay (F)	—	0.3(0.23)	1.47(1.34)	1.47(1.34)	—	1.47(1.34)
B & C Ship (F)	—	25.1(16.3)	4.27(4.09)	1.27(1.16)	16/8	8.27(7.53)
Burnett & H. (F)	27.4(19.3)	2.4(1.8)	24.0(19.3)	1.27(1.16)	5/8	2.55(2.32)
Caledonia (F)	5.5(4.5)	3.07(2.7)	9.08(9.06)	4.0(4.0)	—	7.5(6.8)
Godfrey Davis (F)	60.0(47.9)	2.4(1.2)	11.7(11.0)	2.39(2.02)	27/7	2.99(2.72)
Dom Higgs (F)	8.1(6.5)	0.43(0.62)	5.59(4.02)	2.76(2.51)	5/8	4.19(3.8)
Eng China (I)	—	13.0(9.5)	—	1.75(1.09)	20/7	—(2.43)
A. Guinness (I)	225.6(176.3)	17.1(14.8)	9.3(8.5)	2.38(2.16)	11/8	—(6.28)
Sargues (F)	134.0(100.0)	3.27(2.57)	8.3(6.5)	1.72(1.37)	27/7	2.88(2.29)
Win Leach (F)	25.9(17.1)	2.7(2.6)	11.1(10.5)	2.5(—)	2/8	—
Lee Cooper (F)	28.7(19.8)	2.5(1.0)	38.6(14.1)	1.62(1.08)	—	7.3(2.37)
"Leah" (F)	—	6.1(2.1)	—	1.32(0.8)	—	3.3(2.08)
Lonsdale (I)	15.5(10.3)	0.58(0.15)	4.2(3.7)	3.3(2.8)	5/8	—(4.14)
Midland Sav (F)	14.0(11.6)	2.08(1.4)	10.1(8.7)	0.85(0.68)	—	1.4(1.2)
Pauls, Whites (F)	129.1(112.0)	5.2(4.4)	13.3(11.0)	2.2(1.7)	—	3.4(3.2)
Suzuki (F)	3.6(4.1)	0.09(0.14)	—	1.25(1.25)	—	1.25(1.25)
Sidlaw Inds (I)	24.5(24.5)	0.56(0.46)	—	1.5(1.5)	8/8	—(5.38)
Tate & Lyle (I)	84.7(65.8)	2.4(2.6)	28.3(31.4)	—	—	—
Triplex (F)	26.6(21.7)	2.0(1.4)	—	2.74(2.49)	5/8	2.68(2.44)
UBM Group (F)	165.5(146.7)	2.69(2.36)	4.7(5.3)	2.44(2.44)	5/8	4.2(4.2)
J. W. Wassall (F)	1.4(1.25)	0.04(0.05)	—	0.2(NB)	27/7	0.4(0.2)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on profits per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividend are shown on a gross basis. To calculate gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. Profits are in pre-tax, and earnings are net.

GUINNESS Interim Statement

Group Profit for 24 weeks to 12th March, 1977

	1977 £m	1976 £m
UNAUDITED	225.6	176.
Notes		
TURNOVER		
PROFITS		
TRADING PROFIT		
Brewing	12.8	12.
Confecionary	—	0.
General Trading	2.5	0.
Leisure	0.5	—
Plastics	0.7	0.
Property	0.1	0.
Investment income	16.6	13.
Interest charges	0.4	0.
Share of profits of associated companies	17.0	14.
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	2.7	2.
Taxation	14.3	11.
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	2.8	3.
Minority interests	17.1	14.
Extraordinary items	8.1	6.
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO STOCKHOLDERS	9.0	8.
INTERIM DIVIDEND	1.1	0.
EARNINGS PER 25p STOCK UNIT	7.9	7.
	0.9	0.
	7.0	6.
	2.1	1.
	9.3p	8.8

*Figures re-stated for the purposes of comparison.

INTERIM DIVIDEND FOR 1977

An interim dividend of 2.3804p per 25p stock unit has been declared which together with associated tax credit at 35% is equivalent to 3.6622p (3.3292p) per 25p stock unit, increase of 10% compared with last year. The interim dividend will be paid on 1 August, 1977.

NOTES

1. (a) Trading profit is after charging depreciation of £4.8m (£4.3m).

(b) The following table shows the trading profit of holding and subsidiary companies attributable to sales in each territory:—

	1977 £m	%	1976 £m	%
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	9.2	56	8.9	64
Overseas	7.4	44	5.0	36
	16.6	100	13.9	100

(c) The increase of £2.4m in overseas trading profit includes £0.7m which can be attributed to the conversion of this year's profit at exchange rates which were more favourable than those used in converting last year's profit.

2. The offer to acquire the shares in White Child & Beney Ltd. was declared unconditional on 14th February, 1977 following the increase in our holding to over 50% of the shares of that company. In view of the short period between 14th February and 12th March, 1977, the date to which the interim results of the Guinness Group have been prepared, the profits of White Child & Beney have not been consolidated.

3. (a) Taxation includes deferred taxation.

(b) Taxation in R.O.I. and Overseas amounts to £3.7m (£3.3m).

(c) U.K. Corporation tax has been provided at the rate of 32% (32%).

At the Annual General Meeting in February, expressed my belief that the current year would be close to those of 1976. It is now becoming clear that, in spite of the satisfactory interim results that I am now reporting, it will be difficult for the Company to match last year's profits. The fact which particularly helped the Company in the second half of last year have not recurred.

During the first half of the year there has been a partial recovery in most of the business activities which your Company is engaged in, but sales of Guinness in all the home brewing markets are slightly down the case of bottled Guinness this is in line with a general trend of a continuing swing from bottle to draught beers.

For the year to September we are still expecting substantial improvements in the non-brewing sectors mainly in the General Trading and Plastic Mould divisions, but results from the brewing sector are expected to be well below last year's record. Although we should achieve a useful increase in overseas brewing profits, the profits from the home brewing companies will be lower. This adverse effect will be principally due to our failure to get a price increase in the Republic of Ireland. The uncertainty of price control arrangements in our main markets will continue to make it difficult to achieve year by year increases in the profits of your Company or to earn an acceptable return on the capital employed in the business.

R. A. McNeill
Joint Chairman.

ARTHUR GUINNESS SON AND COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL NEWS

Sidlaw some way to go before firing on all cylinders

By Ray Maughan

Sidlaw Industries, the textiles, packaging and engineering group, looks set for another profit rise in the year to end-September next. But there is a long way to go before the engine is firing on all cylinders.

At the interim stage, pre-tax profits expanded by more than 22 per cent and Sir John Carmichael, chairman, will be "disappointed" if profits for the full year fall short of the previous total of £1.18m.

The halfway upturn stemmed from a better contribution from the United Kingdom textiles operation, which has undergone an extensive reorganization and slimming down. But Sidlaw's attempt to get closer to the eventual consumer through the American wall coverings and decorative fabrics subsidiary is still working-up losses.

The hardware and packaging interests are still in a rut and losses deepened slightly. The oil services and engineering division, Aberdeen Service Company (North Sea), made better progress, however, largely due to greater winter activity. Associates also improved.

While hardware and packaging are still in the doldrums of the consumer durables industries, profits for the remainder of the year will be helped by a reduction in interest charges. Debt servicing charges cost a further £95,000 at £85,000 at the interim point, but textile rationalization, the stake in the three polypropylene associates was sold recently, will cut overall borrowings.

Meantime the gross interim dividend is maintained at 2.3076p per share, but the shares dropped 2p yesterday to 80p.



Sir John Carmichael, chairman of Sidlaw Industries.

Warning from English China on second-half

By Desmond Quigley

English China Clays increased pre-tax profits by 32 per cent to £13.1m in the six months to end-March. However, with the quarrying, house and road building divisions contending with very depressed market conditions, the total increase came from the china clay division.

While the company is looking for "an appreciably higher" profit for the full year, Lord Aberconway, chairman, gave a warning that the same rate of growth seen in the first half was not likely to be experienced in the final six months.

The performance of the clay side was even better than the figures suggest since the quarrying, road and house building sectors saw profits decline on substantially lower volume turnover. On the quarrying side volume turnover was 30 per cent down but in value terms made the same contribution as last year with the benefit of higher prices. Quarrying and building have had to contend with the cut back of public projects.

Both the quarrying and clay divisions have suffered from the very wet winter.

Despite the gradual and hesitant improvement in demand for china clay, the division managed a 19 per cent increase, which, when added to the price increases, provided the profits upturn. At the beginning of the year overseas prices were increased by 15 per cent (exports account for 80 per cent of the china clay output) while there was a 9 per cent increase in domestic prices, which came into effect in the current half.

There was greater demand for the higher margin specialty clays. A new filler, which can be used in greater quantities in paper, has yet to make its impact. A gross interim dividend of 2.69p a share has been declared. At the time of the February rights issue, the company said it intended to pay a total of 5.4p gross this year, a 43 per cent increase on last year. With the shares losing 5p to 92p yesterday, they are yielding a prospective 5.9 per cent.

Hargreaves up 27 pc at peak £3.27m

By Victor Felstead

Record sale, profit, and a bigger payout failed to move the shares of West Yorkshire-based Hargreaves Group, which stubbornly closed unchanged at 53p. The figures themselves are quite encouraging.

Turnover rose by 34 per cent to £134.05m and pre-tax profits of the holding company and subsidiaries increased by 28.3 per cent to £2.56m. However, Hargreaves's share of profits of associates was 38.3 per cent at £907,000, pushing group pre-tax profits up by 22 per cent to £2.27m. With net earnings per share up from 5.7p to 6.3p, the total gross payment is being raised from 5.5p to 4.43p.

The board explains that the peak results reflect the benefits of recent capital expenditure and greater efficiency, notwithstanding depressed conditions in the construction industry, which resulted in reduced contributions from quarrying, contracting and civil engineering.

Triplex tops £2m and things still humming

By Ashley Drucker

Turning in profits beyond market expectations for the year to March 31 and things humming in the current year, Triplex Foundries Group more than fulfils its chairman's confidence last February.

After pushing up profits at interim a useful 35 per cent to £916,000 pre-tax, full-time profits managed a 42 per cent increase to a best-ever £2,041,000, and the first time the £2m mark has been topped. This was achieved on turnover advancing from £21.7m to £26.6m.

Shareholders collect a final gross dividend of 4.24p, making a total lifted from 5.8p to 6.39p. In the event of a reduction in the rate of ACT the appropriate amount will be paid as a supplementary dividend with next-year's interim dividend in January 1978.

The best performer among its three divisions was foundries. Profits rose at interim as forecast, with the benefits of its expansion programme and the policy of spreading sales over those areas of engineering which export a large proportion of their products. Rising from £441,000 pre-tax to £576,000 after six months, a gain of 30 per cent in the full term the increase was from £958,000 to £1,431,000—a full-time advance of 50 per cent. Turnover in this sector increased from £6.7m to £8.45m.

But engineering, up from £177,000 to £218,000 at interim despite problems in the sector, went into reverse in the full year from £245,000 to £340,000, on turnover up from £5.3m to £6m.

Other activities, which takes on prospective gloves, clothing, plastic products, outfitting machinery distributors in the motor trade and electrical contractors, more than doubled profits after six months and kept up the pace in the 12 months, with turnover up from £2.3m to £2.47m, and profits much more than doubled from £121,000 to £263,000.

Mr R. Harrison, chairman and managing director, says that at present demand continues fairly high.

Ship sales help LOFs ride out more fleet trading losses

By John Brennan

Ship sales helped London & Overseas Freighters ride out the effects of further trading losses from its fleet. A £5.2m surplus on ship sales countered shipowning losses of £296,000 and an £885,000 currency exchange charge last year. This leaves pre-tax profits up from £2.5m to £5.5m in the year to end-March.

LOF's shares gained 2 1/2p to 50p on the results. But this rise, exceptionally sharp for a stock which traditionally trades

in a very narrow price range, reflects speculation about compensation payments following the nationalization of the group's shipbuilding subsidiary, Austin & Pickersill, as much as enthusiasm about the results.

External estimates suggest that LOF could expect as much as 45p a share compensation from the Government, cash that will be needed to make up for the loss of its most consistently profitable business.

picture is further clouded by potential losses on LOF's foreign currency loans. The group has £4m repayable over the next decade. If these loans had been repaid at the parity of US\$1.72 to the £1 repayment would have cost £5.47m more than the book cost of the debt. Only exchange costs of loans actually repaid have been charged during the year, shipping, £885,000 from revenue.

Because of the shipowning trading loss, dividends are limited to payments received from on-ship sales in the year. The

Chamberlain, Runciman 'rights'

Of the two latest rights issues, one was well received but not the other. True to our suggestion in April engineer Chamberlain Group is now asking shareholders for £860,000 through a one-for-five issue of new shares at 35p underwritten by Lazard.

The 1977 gross dividend goes up a useful 45 per cent to 4.2p a share. The group explains that it wants the money to spend on new plant and buy general precision engineering companies manufacturing well-established products. The news was enough to harden the existing shares up to 43p even though the forecast is again for a further "satisfactory" 1977, but tougher than last.

Money hungry Walter Runciman (shipping, insurance, security) wants £1.15m through the issue of one new share for every five now held. This year's dividend is only to be the usual maximum of 12.6p gross. Directors and others will take up 10 per cent of the new shares, Lazard is underwriting the rest and for this year it is said simply that profits will be higher. The shares fell 8p to 105p. The December 1975 issue which raised £1.26m was at 92p.

Trafalgar House takes to the air

Trafalgar House has acquired an airborne division to its cargo fleet. Its Cunard subsidiary has purchased the entire equity of Mr T. D. Keegan's

Transmeridian Group, a private air cargo company operating two jet and eight prop-jet air freighters from Stansted Airport, Essex, for a maximum sum of £3.37m cash.

Mr Victor Matthews, Trafalgar deputy chairman and managing director, said the deal would neatly complement Cunard's existing cargo trade and save the group from subcontracting air freight work. Transmeridian is expected to contribute a film pre-tax profit this year.

Pauls & Whites tops £5m: bumper payout

With its food division enjoying a record year, Pauls & Whites has pushed its pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 up from £4.4m to a peak of £5.2m. Turnover rose from £112m to £129m. Because of share rights issues, this dividend is boosted by 24 per cent to 5.24p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, Treasury permission to boost the dividend by 50 per cent and a one-for-two scrip issue are reported by Mr Harold Cooper, chairman of Lee Cooper, the jeans and casual wear group. Earnings per share rose from £2.5m on a turnover of £28.7m to £5.2m on a turnover of £28.7m. The

B & C sails through rough seas in style

By Our Financial Staff

British & Commonwealth Shipping is, by tradition, a servative forecaster so the ket was expecting some better than the forecasted £20m pre-tax profit for Eren so, a 54 per cent rise, £25.18m came as a pleasant surprise and the shares climb to 305p.

The improvement is especially welcome, indeed almost a surprise, since B & C has to absorb loan losses and write-down on the value of associate investments.

Tax is charged at £13, against a £5.44m liability or versus pre-tax profits of £18.54m. Since overseas losses are not grouped against U Kingdom taxes and dividend from overseas subsidiaries liable for tax in the U Kingdom.

Profits for the year struck after £1.43m (1937) as realized losses on the account of foreign currency and, at the calendar year, unrealized losses amounted further £5.7m. At the end of the year, the potential down this year is £1.43m.

The results have also, adjusted to include the contribution of associates where C's interest is that of a partner in a consortium, or is not more than 20 per cent and where exercise significant influence.

So B & C has come through a difficult year in some although further write-off the line remain as a partial earnings overhang.

Current year will be off by the termination of the service to South Africa in stake in Overseas Containers Limited and Leisure interests, which will a further £1.8m into the £1.88m, should benefit the printing of Castle Hill RCA Travel and the lease of the Tenterfe hotel. Le losses include £1.08m as a minimal cost provision.

The total dividend is up from 11.592p to 12.751p a share.

Extracts from the Governor's Statement

The stockholders and the staff of the Group will, I believe, be satisfied with the results of the year to 31st March, 1977.

The consolidated profit of the Group during the year rose by 29% to £32,461,000, and, after deducting taxation and minority interests, the profit attributable to stockholders amounts to £18,953,000. Before arriving at this result, it has been necessary to make a special provision against advances amounting to £1,500,000, compared with the provision of £2,750,000 in the previous year. The profitability for the year was naturally further assisted by the effective use of the proceeds of the rights issue which took place in May 1976.

As a reflection of the substantial growth in profit attributable to the stockholders your directors have decided to recommend a final dividend net of tax of 11p per £1 of Capital Stock, which together with 4p per £1 already paid, makes a total of 15p per £1 for the year.

Your directors have also decided to recommend a scrip issue of £1 Capital Stock for every £3 Capital Stock held. The necessary resolution to enlarge the Capital Stock of the Bank by transfer from reserves will be put to the stockholders at the Annual General Court.

It had unfortunately not proved practicable prior to 31st March, 1977 to make the offer of stock to staff, that was approved by the proprietors last year. However, the directors are glad to inform the stockholders and the staff that it is proposed an issue will now take place and the relevant resolution will be placed before the stockholders at the forthcoming Annual General Court. The staff of the Bank and its subsidiaries have, with the stockholders and customers, a very direct stake in the future of the Group and your board would like them to have this opportunity of sharing in the Bank's development.

shows a true growth in the net worth of the Bank after allowing for inflation. It is encouraging to note that, for the first time in three years, the profit in the year to 31st March, 1977, was adequate to improve the net worth of the Bank after payment of dividend. This was largely attributable to the performance of the Bank's portfolio of investments and effective management during the year in both falling and rising markets was a significant factor in the outcome. The results of the past year have been achieved only by conscious co-ordinated effort by every component part of the Bank of Ireland Group, particularly following the regrettable closure of the banks in the Republic of Ireland for ten weeks during the year which caused so much inconvenience to our customers. Each unit has in its own particular field availed of its opportunities; whether it be in the Bank itself operating as it does over the whole of Ireland, in many places in Britain, and soon in New York, — The Investment Bank of Ireland Limited in its role as a merchant bank, — Chase and Bank of Ireland (International) Limited, a wholesale bank in the international field, — Bank of Ireland Finance for consumer leasing and finance, all of which are promoting either day to day banking or short or medium term finance together with Share and Loan Trust Limited and Property Loan and Investment Company Limited promoting long-term finance. Despite the continuing problems in Northern Ireland all elements of the Group operating there have performed with immense credit and the general manager and staff are to be sincerely congratulated on the extent to which they have promoted the interests of the Group despite all the difficulties and the resulting heavy workload. The quick ending of the recent threat to economic and industrial life gives hope

that stability may soon return to that part of the island and result in renewed investment by Government and by private enterprise as envisaged in the Quigley Report.

The Economy

One of the healthier developments of recent times is the growing recognition that the economic well-being of a society depends not only on the Government and its advisers in the Civil Service but also on the understanding and the actions of institutions and individuals throughout the community. It was this recognition which led us early last year to commence a series of studies, from the perspective of a financial institution in the private sector, seeking to identify ways in which the market sector of the economy could be substantially strengthened. Our objectives were both to improve our own understanding and to contribute to a wider community understanding of these needs and opportunities. We remain convinced that stockholders, staff and customers will directly benefit to the extent that the Bank can contribute to a more dynamic and more healthy Irish economy. Last Autumn we published our first study entitled "A New Industrial Policy: Key to Survival?" in which we focussed on the creation of more added value as the prerequisite for higher employment, better social services and rising standards of living. The community must earn through the success of its trading and commercial activities the standards of living and quality of social services it desires. Furthermore, it must recognise that the task of reducing inflation to acceptable levels and generating a sufficient number of job opportunities to meet

the needs of those currently unemployed and those who will leave schools in the next decade, necessitates the creation of more wealth, — that is added value, — through work. This higher added value is necessary to pay more people greater real wages and provide the savings which must be invested in the capital and current assets without which trading activities cannot grow. Insofar as the Bank is concerned, this awareness led in due course to our decision to join with Fieldcrest Mills, Ltd. and P. J. Carroll and Company Limited in the formation of a company which will manufacture high quality towelling products in Kilkenny for sale throughout Europe.

Agriculture

The Bank is keenly aware of the importance of agriculture in achieving the country's economic growth targets and is already lending about £200 million to the agricultural sector as a whole. The Bank is also committed to continuing to give the fullest possible support to increased growth in this sector of the economy. Irish agriculture has already come through an extraordinary phase of change, brought about mainly by external influences. The agricultural sector is now coming into another developmental phase; this time, however, the change must come from within the country and within agriculture. Against this background, the Bank's efforts in the past year have been in two main directions. Firstly, the Bank has widened the scope of its financial support for farmers by introducing 12 year farm development loans to encourage planned expansion. This scheme recognises the fact that many farmers

have the resources of land and labour, but have yet to harness the opportunities for growth and development within their own farms. They need encouragement and assistance in several important forms, including financial support. It is hoped that the Bank's new facilities will help farmers to respond positively to today's conditions which favour the expansion of many farm enterprises. Continued development of the agricultural sector is, of course, also necessary in order to maximise the advantages which the country derives from its agricultural resources and this is the second main focus of the Bank's efforts. Within our corporate division, we have by now a well-established team of bankers specialising in that sector. We have also in the last few months, as a follow-up to the report on the country's overall economic situation to which I have already referred, commissioned a comprehensive study of the problems and opportunities of Irish agribusiness to which the Bank's own agricultural specialists have contributed materially. This report will soon be completed. We hope that it will be a useful contribution to the development of ideas and policies which will further increase the country's capacity to add value to farm products beyond the farm gate.

The Future

We look forward to the future with more optimism than at this time last year. The changed economic strategies initiated in the January Budget have significantly improved the environment for industrial expansion. It is, however, important that future budgets reinforce business confidence by continuing or increasing the existing incentives so that sustained expansion may be achieved.

Provided sound and sensible Government policies are followed and the rate of inflation further reduced, Ireland will become more attractive to investors, including foreign companies now seeking a presence in the E.E.C. If, however, such policies were to be frustrated by wage increases not supported by an increase in productivity, the inevitable acceleration in the rate of inflation would surely deprive our people of the growth in business which is so badly needed to create jobs and raise living standards. So far there has been a healthy increase in loan demand for plant capacity which will provide some of the jobs needed in the medium term. Our projections indicate that banking facilities will be sufficient for productive expansion in existing businesses both large and small and for new ventures of all sizes where markets are established or thoroughly researched, the management and controls sound and the project properly capitalised. Within the Group we continue to seek ways in which our financial services can be best tailored to the needs of our customers. The range of these needs is wide. In the case of our personal customers, who are the majority, it demands of us special efforts to provide individual response and attention. For our corporate customers we must further increase our skills in identifying their requirements so that we may be innovative and constructive in catering for them. I am convinced that our stockholders, our staff, our customers and the public have a common and equal interest in the pursuit by the Bank of a policy of excellence in service.

William Finlay, Governor

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1977

	1976	1977
Operating Profit	£2000	£2000
The Bank	29,585	23,234
Subsidiaries	5,376	4,991
	33,961	27,825
Additional Provision against Advances	1,500	2,750
Profit before Taxation	32,461	25,075
Taxation	12,908	11,448
Profit after Taxation	19,553	13,627
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	900	451
Profit attributable to Capital Stockholders of the Bank	18,653	13,226
Dividends	3,790	2,556
Retained Profit transferred to Revenue Reserve	15,163	10,670
Earnings per £1 of Capital Stock		
Basic	77.0p	62.7p
Fully diluted	68.5p	55.5p

Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31st March 1977

	1976	1977
Capital and Reserves	£2000	£2000
Capital Stock	25,268	20,447
Capital Reserves	11,390	4,423
Revenue Reserves	72,227	58,100
	108,885	82,970
Loan Stocks	18,590	18,620
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	3,785	3,191
Deferred Taxation	12,888	10,141
Current Liabilities		
Notes in Circulation	5,398	4,451
Deposit, Current and Other Accounts	1,588,899	1,379,127
Current Taxation	12,170	9,005
Proposed Final Dividend payable 8th July, 1977	2,779	1,709
	1,610,346	1,394,342
	1,754,474	1,509,264
Current Assets		
Liquid Assets	420,310	409,3
Investments	323,775	265,1
Advances to Customers, other accounts and balances outstanding under hire purchase and other instalment agreements, less provisions	900,990	750,1
Items in transit	49,497	36,7
	1,694,562	1,461,3
Equipment in hands of Lessees	24,230	14,0
Bank Premises, other Properties and Equipment	35,682	33,8
	1,754,474	1,509,2

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DOMESTIC AND

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COUPLE REQUIRED TO

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Couple Required

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NANNY FOR TEHRAN

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EXPERIENCED COOK

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LADY DRIVER/COMPANION

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MOTHER'S HELP required

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TORY & HUPERT

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SURVIVOR IN INTER LONDON

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N. R. D. LONDON

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LONDON AND COUNTY

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ANTIQUE SHOP

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COMMERCIAL AND

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N. R. D. LONDON

Appointments Vacant also on pages 12 and 13

Graduates (2) for a career in Water Management

If you have, or anticipate, a good degree and would like to secure an interesting career in an essential service industry we'd like to hear from you.

The successful applicants will provide administrative support to the professional, technical and other specialist staff engaged in sewerage, the disposal of sewage, and the prevention of pollution of water resources for over 8 million Londoners.

We offer an attractive starting salary and promotion can be expected after three years' satisfactory service to a higher administrative grade.

In addition we offer excellent conditions of service, including four weeks' annual holiday and a superannuation scheme.

Please ring or write for an application form to Paul Beagley or Phil Perkins, Personnel Branch, Room 311, 10 Great George Street, London SW1P 3AB (023 2854). Please quote reference 35.

Thames Water

Metropolitan Public Health Division

THERE'S MORE TO BEING CABIN CREW THAN JUST TRAVELLING

It's also providing a service to people—looking after children, reassuring nervous passengers, answering questions—and that requires hard work, tact, diplomacy and resourcefulness.

As a national airline, our standards are naturally high, that is why, when we select our cabin crew, only the best will do. For that reason, we are looking for young men and women with high standards of personal grooming and deportment, with weight in proportion to height, physical fitness, and a clear complexion that reflects excellent health.

It sounds a lot but if you fit the bill and are in your twenties, educated to 'O' level, and possibly already in a job providing service to the public, then you could be just the person we are looking for.

There are openings for cabin crew in all parts of British Airways and, although it isn't glamorous, you'll find the rewards are high. Our training is one of the best in the world. If you want to know more about our courses planned for next winter, send your name and address on a postcard to this address, quoting reference 7/805/AV or phone 01-759 5511, ext 2712, 9 am-3 pm. Head of Recruitment and Selection, British Airways, P.O. Box 10, Heathrow Airport—London, MIDDLESEX TW6 2JA.

SHIPPING/MARKETING EXECUTIVE

A major Association of leading international shipping companies requires a Marketing Executive to be based at its U.K. office. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 5 years' experience in marketing and will have a proven ability to develop and maintain a large number of customers of major shipping lines. The position entails a high degree of responsibility and will involve considerable travelling within Europe. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The ideal age group would be 30-40 years.

Please write in confidence to: The Administration Manager, c/o Box 1188 D, The Times.

GENERAL VACANCIES

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

Required by the film and television industry for a production assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the production office, including the booking of equipment, transport, and accommodation. The position requires a minimum of 2 years' experience in a similar role and a good knowledge of the industry. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have a minimum of 2 years' experience in a similar position. The ideal age group would be 25-35 years.

Please write in confidence to: The Administration Manager, c/o Box 1188 D, The Times.

Form 8, July 1977.

Form 8, July 1977.

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Research Officer

Consumer's Association are looking for a Research Officer in their Public Affairs Office, which carries out much of C.A.'s policy research for its campaigning work. You would be responsible to the Head of the Public Affairs Office for the design of research projects and ensuring they are efficiently carried out within pre-agreed budgets and time-scales.

Research Officers may be called upon to present their research in a variety of written and spoken forms, to a variety of audiences—including government departments, national and international committees, outside organisations and

the news media, as well as, on occasion, which? You should have a good honours degree and research experience in business or academic life and be numerate. Some travel abroad may be involved so a European language would be useful. Salary around £4,600 a year with benefits including pension and life assurance schemes, luncheon vouchers, five weeks' holiday and interest free loans for season tickets. Please write or telephone (01-839 1222) the Personnel Officer for an application form.

Which?

Consumers' Association
14 Buckingham Street
London WC2N 6DS

SALES MANAGER

Academic Press Group of Companies are looking for someone, male or female, with experience of school, university and post graduate books in science, medicine, technology and the humanities. Someone who can co-ordinate sales policies, direct the sales activities of our U.K. salesmen; liaise with our European sales force, and has proven ability in international sales. Experience in book promotion and exhibitions is desirable.

A company car is provided.

There is a generous non-contributory pension scheme. The successful applicant will be earning in excess of £5,500.

Please write to:

Miss B. Wheeler,

Personnel Director,

ACADEMIC PRESS INC. (London) LTD.

24/25 Oval Road,

London, N.W.1

"ALGEO"
Important Algerian Geophysical
Company in Algeria

Looks for:

One (1) Soil Mechanics Project Manager

Graduate in soil mechanics or geotechnical engineering. Minimum 10 years experience as soil mechanics engineer. Must have knowledge of soil mechanics and modern testing procedures. Must have worked with soil parameters, settlement, seismicity, and hydraulic properties.

One (1) Soil Mechanics Laboratory Supervisor

Must be a graduate in soil mechanics or equivalent with minimum of 5 years lab. experience. Must have knowledge of soil mechanics and modern testing procedures. Must be familiar with spectrophotometric analysis of materials. Must have good knowledge of laboratory equipment, techniques, and procedures.

One (1) Drilling Engineer—Soil Mechanics

Must be a graduate in soil mechanics or equivalent with minimum of 5 years experience in soil mechanics. Must have knowledge of drilling procedures, casing, instrumentation, logging, output testing, and over all well development. Must have good knowledge of laboratory equipment, techniques, and procedures.

One (1) Drilling Supervisor—Water Wells to 3,000 feet depth

Engineer or drilling technician with minimum of 8 years experience in deep water drilling. Must have knowledge of drilling procedures, casing, instrumentation, logging, output testing, and over all well development. Must have good knowledge of laboratory equipment, techniques, and procedures.

One (1) Soil Mechanics Engineer

Must have some knowledge of geology. Must have minimum of 10 years experience in soil mechanics including sampling techniques, laboratory analysis, and testing procedures. Must be able to manage field crew. Must have knowledge of soil mechanics and modern testing procedures. Must be familiar with spectrophotometric analysis of materials. Must have good knowledge of laboratory equipment, techniques, and procedures.

One (1) Geophysicist—Resistivity and/or Polarization Techniques

Must be a graduate in geophysics. Must have minimum of 10 years experience in geophysics. Must have knowledge of hydrogeology, topographic surveying, and geology of mineral deposits. Must be able to generate technical reports based on field results. Must have good knowledge of laboratory equipment, techniques, and procedures.

One (1) Well Logging Engineer

Graduate in geophysics, electronics, or geology required. Must have minimum of 10 years experience in the logging of wells. Must have knowledge of well logging techniques, casing, instrumentation, logging, output testing, and over all well development. Must have good knowledge of laboratory equipment, techniques, and procedures.

One (1) Instrument Supervisor

Must be a graduate in geophysics or equivalent. Must have minimum of 10 years experience in the supervision of instrument crews. Must have knowledge of well logging techniques, casing, instrumentation, logging, output testing, and over all well development. Must have good knowledge of laboratory equipment, techniques, and procedures.

One (1) Workshop Chief

Technical Engineer or 5 years minimum experience in similar position. Must have knowledge of workshop operations. Must be able to manage and direct a workshop of 50 people. Must have knowledge of well logging techniques, casing, instrumentation, logging, output testing, and over all well development. Must have good knowledge of laboratory equipment, techniques, and procedures.

Send detailed CV to: "ALGEO" Rue Finalter El-Biar—Algiers—ALGERIE

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